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Statistics

Census

Participating in a survey

About

> [By Release Date](#)

1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Dec 2010

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 06/12/2010

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools: [Print Page](#)

Contents

[In this issue](#)

[About this Release](#)

[ACT Residents, Getting Older and Working Longer \(Feature Article\)](#)

[ACT residents getting older and working longer \(Media Release\)](#)

CONTENTS



[Key indicators](#)

Includes: **Population, Tourism, Consumer Price Index, National Accounts, Labour Force, Retail Trade, Building Approvals, Housing Finance, House Price Index**



[Key facts](#)

Includes: **Commentary on key Indicators**



[People](#)

Includes: **Labour Force, Education**



[Economy](#)

Includes: **Consumer Price Index, National accounts**



[Australian Capital Region](#)

Includes: **Australian Capital Region demography**

[Feature articles](#)



Includes: **LIST OF FEATURE ARTICLES**

This page last updated 21 February 2011

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[Disclaimer](#)

[Privacy](#)

[Accessibility](#)

[Staff login](#)

ABS logo



Statistics

Census

Participating in a survey

About

> [By Release Date](#)

1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Dec 2010

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 06/12/2010

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools: [Print Page](#)

[Contents](#)

In this issue

[About this Release](#)

[ACT Residents, Getting Older and Working Longer \(Feature Article\)](#)

[ACT residents getting older and working longer \(Media Release\)](#)

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE (QUARTER)

February 2011

Release Date

22 February 2011

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SUMMARY COMMENTARY

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[Privacy](#)

[Accessibility](#)

[Staff login](#)

ABS logo



Statistics

Census

Participating in a survey

About

> [By Release Date](#)

1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Dec 2010

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 06/12/2010

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools: [Print Page](#)

[Contents](#)

[In this issue](#)

About this Release

[ACT Residents, Getting Older and Working Longer \(Feature Article\)](#)

[ACT residents getting older and working longer \(Media Release\)](#)

In fACT provides statistical analysis and commentary on a wide range of issues and draws extensively on information provided from other agencies together with ABS data. Key indicators provide a quick reference to social and economic statistics while quantitative analysis on various subjects surrounding the economy, the environment and social statistics are included. It also contains topical articles together with easy to interpret maps of Canberra and the surrounding region.

This page last updated 21 February 2011

ABS logo



Statistics

Census

Participating in a survey

About

> [By Release Date](#)

1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Dec 2010

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 06/12/2010

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools: [Print Page](#)

[Contents](#)

[In this issue](#)

[About this Release](#)

ACT Residents, Getting Older and Working Longer (Feature Article)

[ACT residents getting older and working longer \(Media Release\)](#)

FEATURE ARTICLE: ACT RESIDENTS, GETTING OLDER AND WORKING LONGER

Introduction

While older workers have always been an important part of the Australian Capital Territory (ACT) workforce, in recent years the importance of this contribution has become increasingly apparent. As the population of ACT usual residents aged 55 years and over grows, there is a concern about the pressure this will place on the ACT labour force. Increasing the labour force participation rate of older people is seen as one way to help soften the economic impacts of an ageing population.

"The fact that the ACT's population is ageing faster than that of any other jurisdiction was known in 2004 when the Canberra Plan was first released. The significance of this trend has been further emphasised by the Commonwealth Treasury's second Intergenerational Report, released in April 2007. This analysis found that nationally there will be a marked decrease in the ratio of working to non-working individuals, and that the anticipated fiscal gap will be around 3.5% of gross domestic product by 2046-47." ([Endnote 1](#))

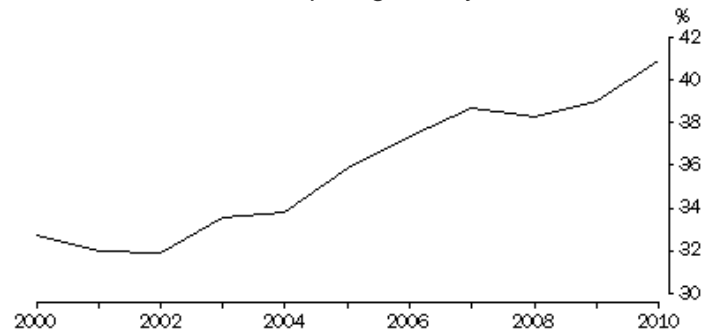
"The ACT Government has been making preparations for the impact of the ageing population on the

economy and in all areas of service delivery, including health services, aged care and accommodation. The ACT Government is also examining and highlighting the many positive aspects of the population's ageing, taking into account factors such as wider employment opportunities for older people, more flexible work practices and the potential availability of a wider pool of volunteers able to participate in all areas of the community and economy." ([Endnote 1](#))

Participation Trends of People Aged 55 Years And Over

In the 12 months ending August 2010, there were an estimated 75,700 ACT residents aged 55 years and over, making up 26% of the ACT civilian population. Just over 40% of them (or 30,500 people) were participating in the labour force in the 12 months ending August 2010. People aged 55 years and over made up 15% of the total labour force, up from around 9% a decade earlier. The participation rate of ACT residents aged 55 years and over has increased from 32% to 40% over the last eight years.

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION, People aged 55 years and over - ACT - 2000-2010(a)



(a) Year to August.

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

DATA SOURCE AND DEFINITIONS

This article uses data from the ABS Labour Force Survey and a number of supplementary surveys including Persons not in the Labour Force, Survey of Education and Work, Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation and Retirement and Retirement Intentions.

Older people in this article refers to people aged 55 years and over.

Labour force status is a classification of the civilian population aged 15 years and over into employed, unemployed or not in the labour force, with employed being further classified as full-time or part-time.

Labour force participation rate is the number of people in the labour force as a proportion of the civilian population aged 15 years and over.

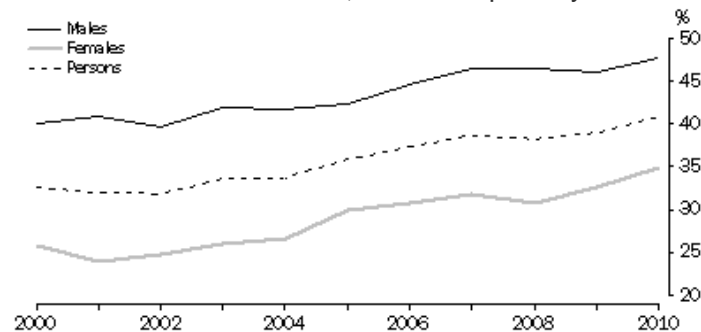
People employed full time are those who usually work 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs), and those who, although usually working less than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.

People employed part time are those who usually work less than 35 hours a week (in all jobs), and either did so during the reference week, or were not at work during the reference week.

Male and Female Participation

Over the past decade, the labour force participation rates among older males and females in the ACT have been increasing steadily. From the 12 months ending August 2000 to the 12 months ending August 2010, the labour force participation rate among older males has increased from 40% to 48%, while for females it has increased from 26% to 35%.

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE, Older People - By Sex: ACT - 2000-2010(a)



(a) Year to August.

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

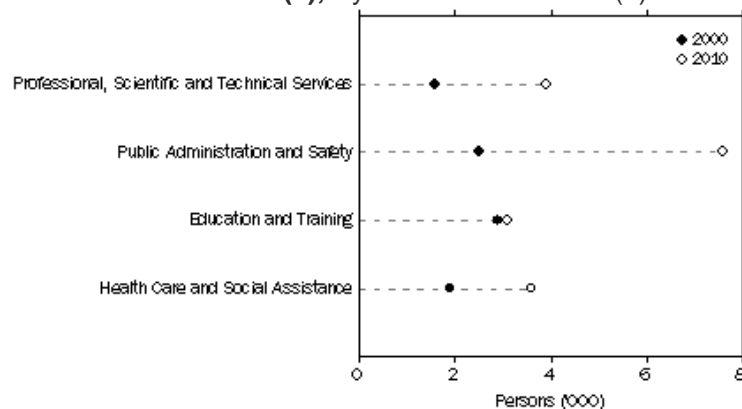
What industries are older people in the ACT more likely to work in?

For the year to August 2010, the largest employer of older people in the ACT was the **Public administration and safety industry** who employed 25% of the total older people employed, followed by the **Professional, scientific and technical services industry** (13%), the **Health care and social assistance industry** (12%) and the **Education and training industry** (10%).

For Australia for the same period, the industry with most older people employed was the **Health care and social assistance industry** with 14% of total older people employed.

From the 12 months ending August 2000 to the 12 months ending August 2010, the number of older people employed in the Public administration and safety industry in the ACT more than tripled. The **Professional, scientific and technical services industry** (+2,300 people) and the **Health care and social assistance industry** (+1,800 people) also had significant increases of older people employed in the ACT over that period, while the **Education and training industry** saw minimal change.

EMPLOYED PERSONS(a), By Selected Industries(b) - ACT



(a) Year to August.

(b) Classified according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006 (cat. no. 1292.0).

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003).

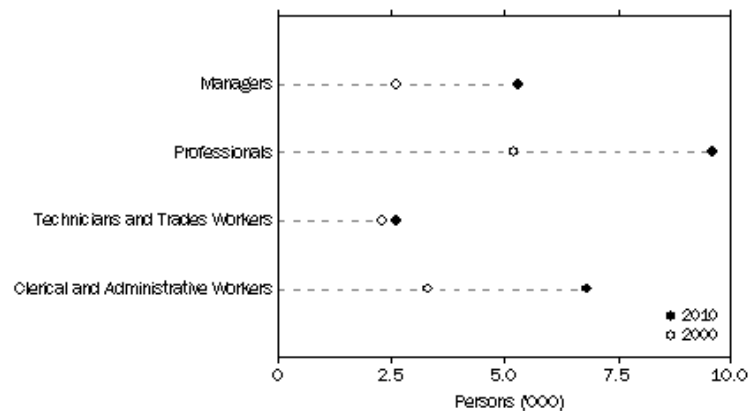
What occupation are older people in the ACT more likely to work in?

For the year to August 2010, the occupation with most older people employed was **Professionals** with 31% of the total older people employed in the ACT, followed by **Clerical and administrative workers** (22%), **Managers** (17%) and **Technicians and trade workers** (8%).

For Australia for the same period, the occupation with most older people employed was also **Professionals** with 22% of total older people employed.

From the 12 months ending August 2000 to the 12 months ending August 2010, **Professionals** (+4,400 people) was the occupation that had experienced the largest increase of people employed in the ACT aged 55 and over, followed by **Clerical and administrative workers** (+3,500 people) and **Managers** (+2,600 people), while **Technicians and trade workers** had very little change.

EMPLOYED PERSONS(a), By Selected Occupations(b) - ACT



(a) Year to August.

(b) Classified according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupation (ANZSCO), First Edition, 2006.

Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003).

Full-time employment

From the 12 months ending August 2000 to the 12 months ending August 2010, the proportion of older people employed full time has dropped from 68.4% to 67.8%.

For the year to August 2010, the **Public administration and safety industry** (30%) employed the largest proportion of older people in the ACT full-time, followed by the **Professional, scientific and technical services industry** (11%) and the **Health care and social assistance industry** (10%).

For the year to August 2010, **Professionals** (29%) is the occupation with the largest proportion of older people employed full-time, followed by **Clerical and administrative workers** (21%) and **Managers** (20%).

Part-time employment

With the proportion of older people employed full-time decreasing from the 12 months ending August 2000 to the 12 months ending August 2010, it shows that the increase in proportion of older people employed is due to the increase of proportion of older people employed part-time.

For the year to August 2010, the **Professional, scientific and technical services industry** (17%) employed the largest proportion of older people in the ACT part-time, followed by the **Health care and social assistance industry** (16%) and the **Public administration and safety industry** and the **Education and training industry** (both 14%).

For the year to August 2010, **Professionals** (37%) is the occupation with the largest proportion of older people employed part-time, followed by **Clerical and administrative workers** (24%).

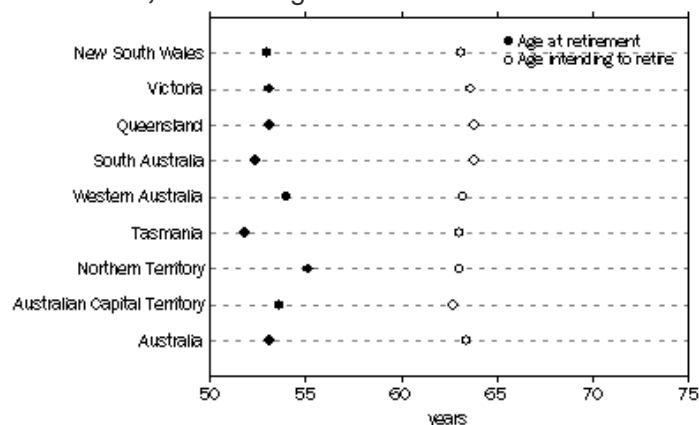
Retirement plans

[Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6238.0) presents information from the 2008-09 Multipurpose Household Survey (MPHS) on retirement for people aged 45 years and over. For those who are still in the labour force, information is available about current job and retirement intentions. For those people who are not in the labour force, data items include age at retirement; reason retired; income sources in retirement, and use of any lump sum payments.

The 2008-09 MPHS revealed that people in the ACT aged 45 years and over intended to retire from the labour force at age 62.7 years, on average. This was the lowest average age of all the states and territories.

The average age at retirement of people in the ACT aged 45 years and over for 2008-09 was 53.6 years, which was similar to national average age for 2008-09 of 53.1 years. The average age at retirement for ACT males was 59.1 years, which was only second to Western Australia (59.6 years). For females, the average age at retirement is 49.6 years which was similar to the national average of 49.3 years.

RETIREMENT, Persons age 45 and over in the ACT - 2008-09



Source: Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia (cat. no. 6238.0).

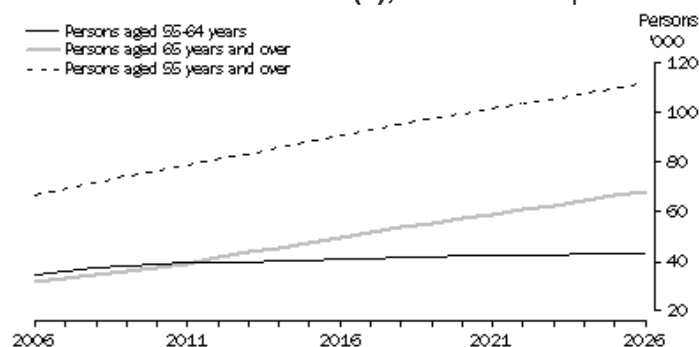
Looking forward

In the five years to June 2009, the number of older people in the ACT grew by 3.6% per year, compared

with the total number of ACT people who grew by 1.5% per year. While for Australia, the population of older people have experienced an average annual growth rate of 2.9% over five years, compared with the total population who have experienced an average annual growth rate of 1.8% over the same period.

In the ACT, the number of people aged 55 years and over is projected to grow at an average rate of 2.6% per year over a 20 year period to June 2026. Currently in the ACT, people aged 55 to 64 years outnumber the people aged 65 years and over. This will change in 2012 with people aged 65 years and over outnumbering those aged 55 to 64 years. Over a 20 year period to June 2026, the number of people in the ACT aged 65 years and over is projected to grow at an average rate of 3.9% per year, while the number of people in the ACT aged 55 to 64 years is projected to grow at an average rate of 1.1% per year. ([Footnote 1](#))

POPULATION PROJECTION(a), Australian Capital Territory



(a) Series B used as it largely reflects current 2006-07 trends in fertility, life expectancy at birth, net overseas migration and net interstate migration.

Source: Population Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2101 (cat. no. 3222.0)

Note

1. Population estimates up to 30 June 2006 are final, estimates from September quarter 2006 to December quarter 2008 have been revised and estimates from March quarter 2009 are preliminary.

End Note

1. [The Canberra Plan: Towards our Second Century, Chief Minister's Department, Page 19](#)

Footnote

1. The population projections for this article are based on using Series B. Series B largely reflects current 2006-07 trends in fertility, life expectancy at birth, net overseas migration and net interstate

migration.

Related ABS publications

[Australian Demographic Statistics](#) (cat. no. 3101.0)

[Population Projections, Australia, 2006 to 2101](#) (cat. no. 3222.0)

[Labour Force, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6202.0)

[Retirement and Retirement Intentions, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6238.0)

[Labour Force, Australia, Detailed](#) (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001)

[Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly](#) (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003)

For more information related to this article, such as information by sex, alternate age groups, and individual state and territory comparisons, as well as a range of other statistical information please contact our National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

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[Accessibility](#)

[Staff login](#)

ABS logo



Statistics

Census

Participating in a survey

About

> [By Release Date](#)

1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Dec 2010

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 06/12/2010

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools: [Print Page](#)

[Contents](#)

[In this issue](#)

[About this Release](#)

[ACT Residents, Getting Older and Working Longer \(Feature Article\)](#)

[ACT residents getting older and working longer \(Media Release\)](#)

CONTENTS

[Key indicators](#)

[Population](#)

[Tourism](#)

[Consumer Price Index](#)

[National Accounts](#)

[Labour Force](#)

[Retail Trade](#)

[Building Approvals](#)

[Housing Finance](#)

[House Price Index](#)

[Key facts](#)

[Commentary on key Indicators](#)

[People](#)

[Labour Force](#)

[Education](#)

[Economy](#)

[Consumer Price Index](#)

[National accounts](#)

[Australian Capital Region](#)

[Australian Capital Region demography](#)

[Feature articles](#)

[List of Feature Articles](#)

This page last updated 22 February 2011

Archived content. See [ABS Website](#) for latest information and statistics

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[Copyright](#)

[Disclaimer](#)

[Privacy](#)

[Accessibility](#)

[Staff login](#)

ABS logo



Statistics

Census

Participating in a survey

About

> [By Release Date](#)

1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Dec 2010

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 06/12/2010

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools: [Print Page](#)

[Contents](#)

[In this issue](#)

[About this Release](#)

[ACT Residents, Getting Older and Working Longer \(Feature Article\)](#)

[ACT residents getting older and working longer \(Media Release\)](#)

[Contents](#) >> Key indicators



KEY INDICATORS

This section contains the following subsection :

[Population](#)

[Tourism](#)

[Consumer Price Index](#)

[National Accounts](#)

[Labour Force](#)

[Retail Trade](#)

[Building Approvals](#)

[Housing Finance](#)

[House Price Index](#)

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

This page last updated 21 February 2011

Archived content. See [ABS Website](#) for latest information and statistics

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[Disclaimer](#)

[Privacy](#)

[Accessibility](#)

[Staff login](#)

ABS logo



Statistics

Census

Participating in a survey

About

> [By Release Date](#)

1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Dec 2010

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 06/12/2010

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools: [Print Page](#)

[Contents](#)

[In this issue](#)

[About this Release](#)

[ACT Residents, Getting Older and Working Longer \(Feature Article\)](#)

[ACT residents getting older and working longer \(Media Release\)](#)

[Contents](#) >> [Key indicators](#) >> Population

POPULATION

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION

			Jun Qtr 2009	Sep Qtr 2009	Dec Qtr 2009	Mar Qtr 2010
Australian Capital Territory(a)						
Estimated resident population	psns		p352 608	p354 045	p355 311	p357 673
Change from previous quarter	%		..	p0.4	p0.4	p0.7
Australia(b)						
Estimated resident population	psns		p21 965 287	p22 075 702	p22 165 460	p22 271 864
Change from previous quarter	%		..	p0.5	p0.4	p0.5

.. not applicable

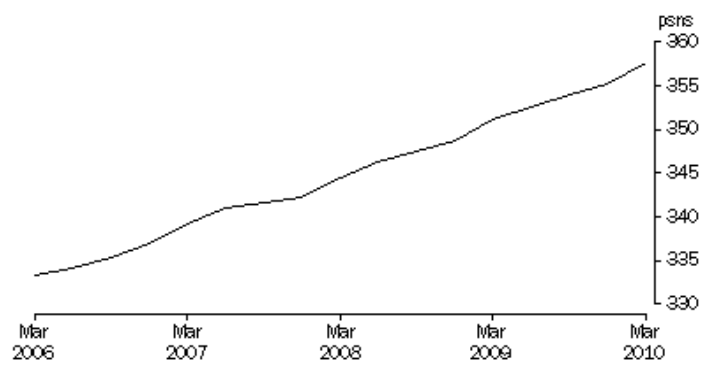
p preliminary figure or series subject to revision

(a) Excludes Jervis Bay Territory.

(b) Includes 'Other Territories'.

Source: [Australian Demographic Statistics](#) (cat. no. 3101.0).

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION, Australian Capital Territory



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

This page last updated 21 February 2011

Archived content. See [ABS Website](#) for latest information and statistics

[Creative commons](#)

[Copyright](#)

[Disclaimer](#)

[Privacy](#)

[Accessibility](#)

[Staff login](#)

ABS logo



Statistics

Census

Participating in a survey

About

> [By Release Date](#)

1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Dec 2010

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 06/12/2010

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools: [Print Page](#)

[Contents](#)

[In this issue](#)

[About this Release](#)

[ACT Residents, Getting Older and Working Longer \(Feature Article\)](#)

[ACT residents getting older and working longer \(Media Release\)](#)

[Contents](#) >> [Key indicators](#) >> Tourism

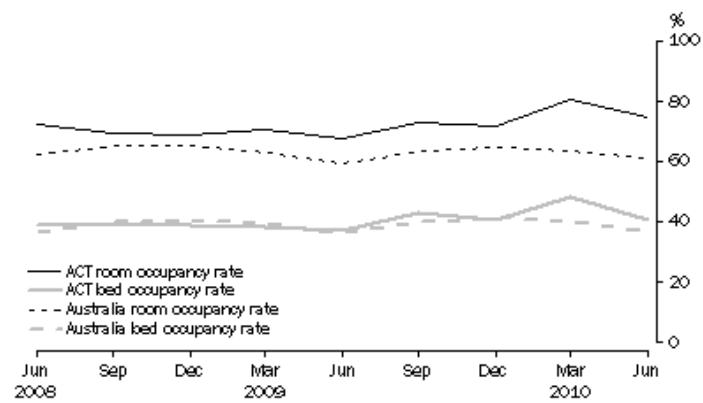
TOURISM

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION, Hotels, Motels and Guests Houses and Serviced Apartments with 15 or more rooms

		Sep Qtr 2009	Dec Qtr 2009	Mar Qtr 2010	Jun Qtr 2010
Australian Capital Territory					
Establishments	no.	56	55	54	54
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	54 502	54 317	60 812	55 473
Room occupancy rate	%	72.6	71.7	80.2	74.8
Australia					
Establishments	no.	4 301	4 310	4 295	4 301
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	1 930 613	2 030 540	1 973 969	1 841 652
Room occupancy rate	%	63.1	64.7	63.4	60.9

Source: [Tourist Accommodation, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8635.0)

ROOM AND BED OCCUPANCY RATE(a)



(a) Hotels, Motels and Guest Houses and Serviced Apartments with 15 or more rooms.
Source: Tourist accommodation, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0)



(a) Hotels, Motels and Guest Houses and Serviced Apartments with 15 or more rooms.
Source: Tourist Accommodation, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0)

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

This page last updated 21 February 2011

[Creative commons](#)

[Copyright](#)

[Disclaimer](#)

[Privacy](#)

[Accessibility](#)

[Staff login](#)

ABS logo



Statistics

Census

Participating in a survey

About

> [By Release Date](#)

1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Dec 2010

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 06/12/2010

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools: [Print Page](#)

[Contents](#)

[In this issue](#)

[About this Release](#)

[ACT Residents, Getting Older and Working Longer \(Feature Article\)](#)

[ACT residents getting older and working longer \(Media Release\)](#)

[Contents](#) >> [Key indicators](#) >> Consumer Price Index

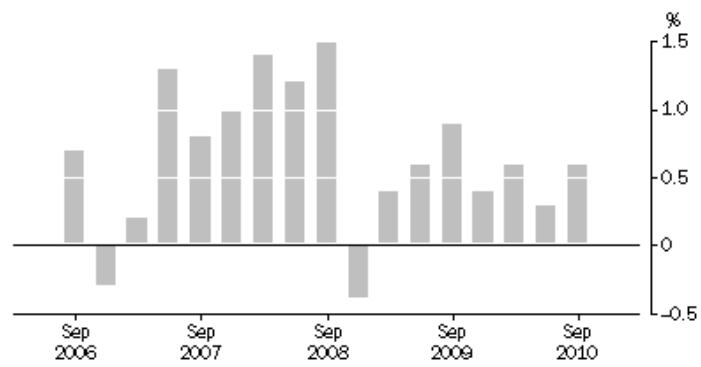
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

	Dec Qtr 2009	Mar Qtr 2010	Jun Qtr 2010	Sep Qtr 2010
	%	%	%	%
All groups				
Canberra				
Change from previous quarter	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.6
Change from corresponding quarter of previous year	2.3	2.6	2.3	2.1
Weighted average of 8 capital cities				
Change from previous quarter	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.7
Change from corresponding quarter of previous year	2.1	2.9	3.1	2.8

Source: [Consumer Price Index, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6401.0).

ALL GROUPS, Quarterly change - Canberra



Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0).

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

This page last updated 21 February 2011

Archived content. See [ABS Website](#) for latest information and statistics

[Creative commons](#)

[Copyright](#)

[Disclaimer](#)

[Privacy](#)

[Accessibility](#)

[Staff login](#)

ABS logo



Statistics

Census

Participating in a survey

About

> [By Release Date](#)

1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Dec 2010

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 06/12/2010

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools: [Print Page](#)

[Contents](#)

[In this issue](#)

[About this Release](#)

[ACT Residents, Getting Older and Working Longer \(Feature Article\)](#)

[ACT residents getting older and working longer \(Media Release\)](#)

[Contents](#) >> [Key indicators](#) >> National Accounts

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

STATE/DOMESTIC FINAL DEMAND^(a), Chain volume measures^(b): Trend

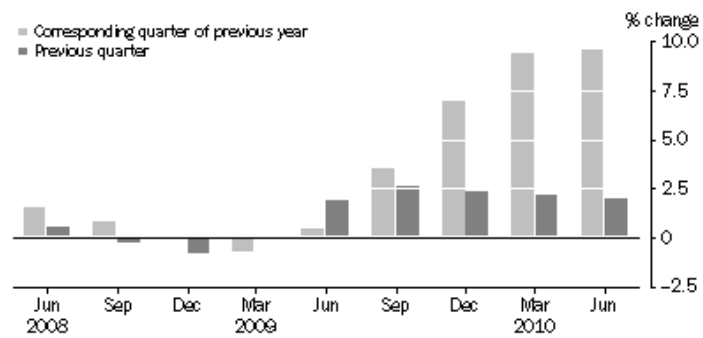
		Sep Qtr 2009	Dec Qtr 2009	Mar Qtr 2010	Jun Qtr 2010
Australian Capital Territory					
State final demand	\$m	10 551	10 808	11 045	11 267
Change from previous quarter	%	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.0
Australia					
Domestic final demand	\$m	309 192	313 723	317 983	321 953
Change from previous quarter	%	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.2

(a) State final demand (SFD) for states/territories is conceptually equivalent to domestic final demand (DFD) for Australia.

(b) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2007-08.

Source: [Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product](#) (cat. no. 5206.0).

STATE FINAL DEMAND, Chain Volume Measures^(a) - Australian Capital Territory: Trend



(a) reference year for chain volume measures is 2007-08

Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0).

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

This page last updated 21 February 2011

Archived content. See [ABS Website](#) for latest information and statistics

[Creative commons](#)

[Copyright](#)

[Disclaimer](#)

[Privacy](#)

[Accessibility](#)

[Staff login](#)

ABS logo



Statistics

Census

Participating in a survey

About

> [By Release Date](#)

1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Dec 2010

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 06/12/2010

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools: [Print Page](#)

[Contents](#)

[In this issue](#)

[About this Release](#)

[ACT Residents, Getting Older and Working Longer \(Feature Article\)](#)

[ACT residents getting older and working longer \(Media Release\)](#)

[Contents](#) >> [Key indicators](#) >> Labour Force

LABOUR FORCE

LABOUR FORCE STATUS(a): Trend

		August 2010	September 2010	October 2010
Australian Capital Territory				
Employed				
Total persons	'000	203.1	203.5	204.0
Change from previous month	'000	0.2	0.3	0.5
Change from previous year	%	3.4	3.4	3.2
Unemployed				
Total persons	'000	6.5	6.4	6.3
Change from previous month	'000	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Change from previous year	%	-12.1	-14.0	-16.6
Australia				
Employed				
Total persons	'000	11 283.1	11 313.7	11 339.4
Change from previous month	'000	33.2	30.5	25.7

Change from previous year	%	3.1	3.2	3.2
Unemployed				
Total persons	'000	620.5	623.9	628.2
Change from previous month	'000	2.3	3.4	4.2
Change from previous year	%	-7.9	-7.0	-5.3

(a) Persons aged 15 years and over.

Source: [Labour Force, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6202.0).

LABOUR FORCE STATUS^(a): Trend

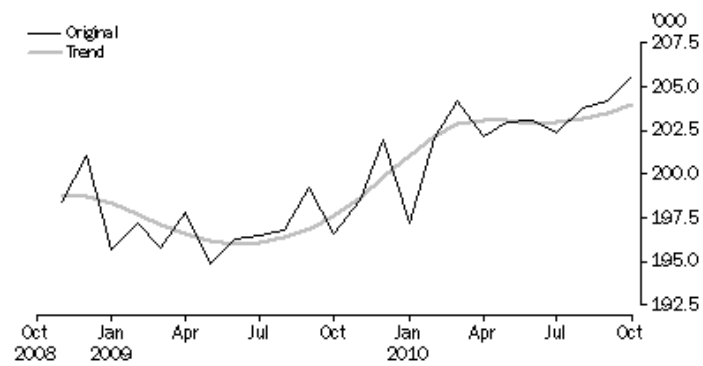
		August 2010	September 2010	October 2010
Australian Capital Territory				
Participation rate				
Rate	%	72.7	72.7	72.8
Change from previous month	% pts	-0.1	-	0.1
Change from previous year	% pts	0.7	0.6	0.5
Unemployment rate				
Rate	%	3.1	3.1	3.0
Change from previous month	% pts	-0.1	-	-0.1
Change from previous year	% pts	-0.5	-0.6	-0.7
Australia				
Participation rate				
Rate	%	65.5	65.6	65.7
Change from previous month	% pts	0.1	0.1	0.1
Change from previous year	% pts	0.2	0.3	0.4
Unemployment rate				
Rate	%	5.2	5.2	5.2
Change from previous month	% pts	-	-	-
Change from previous year	% pts	-0.6	-0.5	-0.4

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Persons aged 15 years and over.

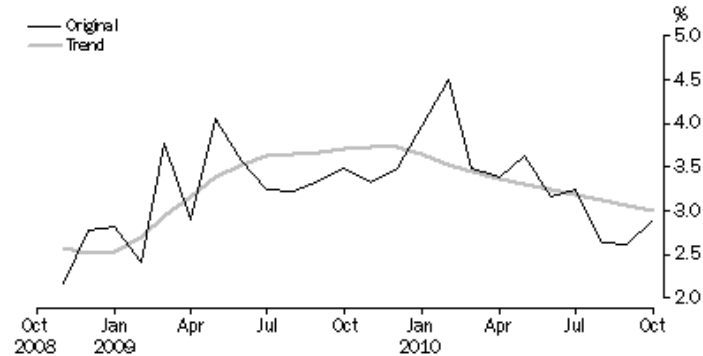
Source: [Labour Force, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6202.0).

EMPLOYED PERSONS, Australian Capital Territory



Source: Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0).

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, Australian Capital Territory



Source: Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6202.0).

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

This page last updated 21 February 2011

Archived content. See [ABS Website](#) for latest information and statistics

[Creative commons](#)

[Copyright](#)

[Disclaimer](#)

[Privacy](#)

[Accessibility](#)

[Staff login](#)

ABS logo



Statistics

Census

Participating in a survey

About

> [By Release Date](#)

1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Dec 2010

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 06/12/2010

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools: [Print Page](#)

[Contents](#)

[In this issue](#)

[About this Release](#)

[ACT Residents, Getting Older and Working Longer \(Feature Article\)](#)

[ACT residents getting older and working longer \(Media Release\)](#)

[Contents](#) >> [Key indicators](#) >> Retail Trade

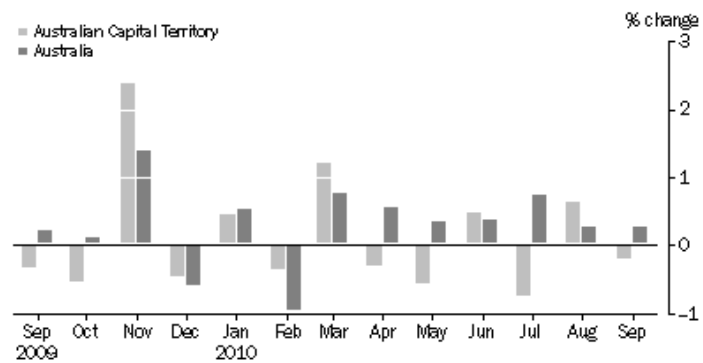
RETAIL TRADE

RETAIL TURNOVER: Seasonally adjusted

		July 2010	August 2010	September 2010
Australian Capital Territory				
Turnover	\$m	376.1	378.4	377.6
Change from previous month	%	-0.8	0.6	-0.2
Australia				
Turnover	\$m	20 398.8	20 455.8	20 509.6
Change from previous month	%	0.7	0.3	0.3

Source: [Retail Trade, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8501.0).

RETAIL TURNOVER, Seasonally adjusted



Source: Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0).

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

This page last updated 21 February 2011

Archived content. See [ABS Website](#) for latest information and statistics

[Creative commons](#)

[Copyright](#)

[Disclaimer](#)

[Privacy](#)

[Accessibility](#)

[Staff login](#)

ABS logo



Statistics

Census

Participating in a survey

About

> [By Release Date](#)

1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Dec 2010

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 06/12/2010

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools: [Print Page](#)

[Contents](#)

[In this issue](#)

[About this Release](#)

[ACT Residents, Getting Older and Working Longer \(Feature Article\)](#)

[ACT residents getting older and working longer \(Media Release\)](#)

[Contents](#) >> [Key indicators](#) >> Building Approvals

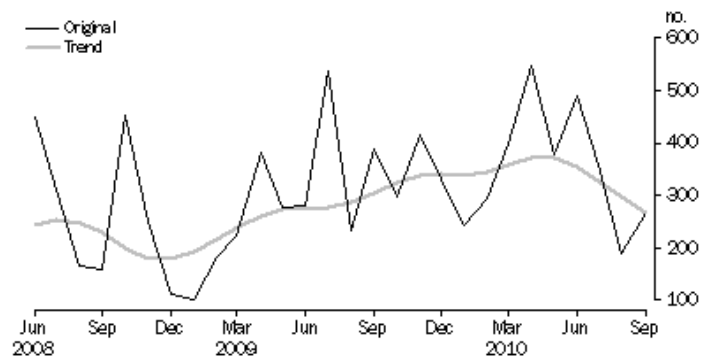
BUILDING APPROVALS

BUILDING APPROVALS: Trend

		July 2010	August 2010	September 2010
Australian Capital Territory				
Dwelling Units	no.	329	298	267
Change from previous month	%	-7.4	-9.3	-10.4
Australia				
Dwelling Units	no.	13 379	12 908	12 431
Change from previous month	%	-3.8	-3.5	-3.7

Source: [Building Approvals, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8731.0).

DWELLING UNITS APPROVED, Australian Capital Territory



Source: Building Approvals, Australia (cat. no. 8731.0).

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

This page last updated 21 February 2011

Archived content. See [ABS Website](#) for latest information and statistics

[Creative commons](#)

[Copyright](#)

[Disclaimer](#)

[Privacy](#)

[Accessibility](#)

[Staff login](#)

ABS logo



Statistics

Census

Participating in a survey

About

> [By Release Date](#)

1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Dec 2010

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 06/12/2010

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools: [Print Page](#)

[Contents](#)

[In this issue](#)

[About this Release](#)

[ACT Residents, Getting Older and Working Longer \(Feature Article\)](#)

[ACT residents getting older and working longer \(Media Release\)](#)

[Contents](#) >> [Key indicators](#) >> Housing Finance

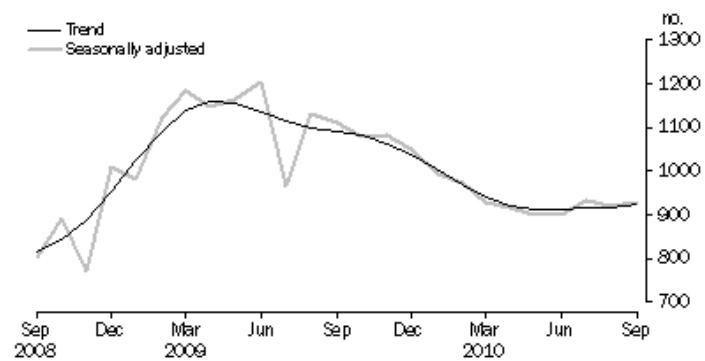
HOUSING FINANCE

HOUSING FINANCE FOR OWNER OCCUPATION, Total new housing commitments: Trend

			July 2010	August 2010	September 2010
Australian Capital Territory					
Number of Commitments	no.		914	917	923
Value of Commitments	\$m		253	257	262
Australia					
Number of Commitments	no.		47 184	47 474	47 819
Value of Commitments	\$m		13 513	13 603	13 695

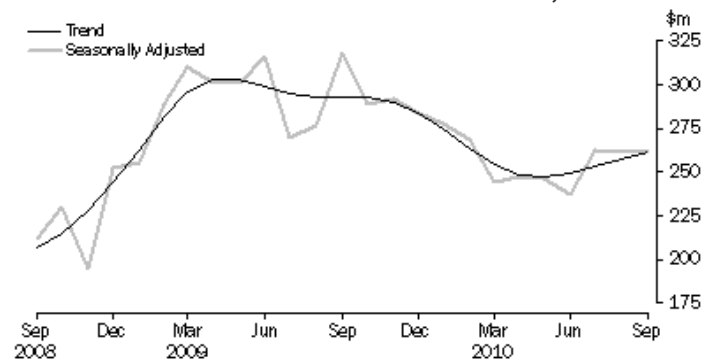
Source: [Housing Finance, Australia](#) (cat.no. 5609.0).

ACT DWELLING COMMITMENTS, Owner occupied housing



Source: Housing Finance, Australia (cat. no. 5809.0).

ACT VALUE OF DWELLING COMMITMENTS, Total dwellings



Source: Housing Finance, Australia (cat. no. 5809.0).

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

This page last updated 21 February 2011

[Creative commons](#)

[Copyright](#)

[Disclaimer](#)

[Privacy](#)

[Accessibility](#)

[Staff login](#)

ABS logo



Statistics

Census

Participating in a survey

About

> [By Release Date](#)

1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Dec 2010

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 06/12/2010

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools: [Print Page](#)

[Contents](#)

[In this issue](#)

[About this Release](#)

[ACT Residents, Getting Older and Working Longer \(Feature Article\)](#)

[ACT residents getting older and working longer \(Media Release\)](#)

[Contents](#) >> [Key indicators](#) >> House Price Index

HOUSE PRICE INDEX

HOUSE PRICE INDEX

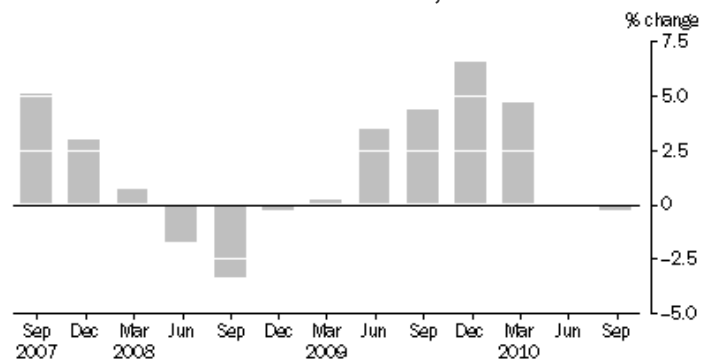
	Dec Qtr 2009	Mar Qtr 2010	Jun Qtr 2010	Sep Qtr 2010
	%	%	%	%
Canberra				
Change from previous quarter	6.6	r4.7	p-0.1	p-0.4
Change from corresponding quarter of previous year	15.3	r20.5	p16.3	p11.0
Weighted average of 8 capital cities				
Change from previous quarter	5.5	r3.4	p2.0	p0.1
Change from corresponding quarter of previous year	13.9	r18.8	p16.3	p11.5

p preliminary figure or series subject to revision

r revised

Source: [House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities](#) (cat. no. 6416.0).

HOUSE PRICE INDEX, Canberra



Source: House Price Indexes: Eight Capital Cities (cat. no. 6416.0).

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

This page last updated 21 February 2011

Archived content. See [ABS Website](#) for latest information and statistics

[Creative commons](#)

[Copyright](#)

[Disclaimer](#)

[Privacy](#)

[Accessibility](#)

[Staff login](#)

ABS logo



Statistics

Census

Participating in a survey

About

> [By Release Date](#)

1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Dec 2010

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 06/12/2010

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools: [Print Page](#)

[Contents](#)

[In this issue](#)

[About this Release](#)

[ACT Residents, Getting Older and Working Longer \(Feature Article\)](#)

[ACT residents getting older and working longer \(Media Release\)](#)

[Contents](#) >> Key facts



KEY FACTS

This section contains the following subsection :

[Commentary on key Indicators](#)

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

Archived content. See [ABS Website](#) for latest information and statistics

[Creative commons](#)

[Copyright](#)

[Disclaimer](#)

[Privacy](#)

[Accessibility](#)

[Staff login](#)

ABS logo



Statistics

Census

Participating in a survey

About

> [By Release Date](#)

1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Dec 2010

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 06/12/2010

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools: [Print Page](#)

[Contents](#)

[In this issue](#)

[About this Release](#)

[ACT Residents, Getting Older and Working Longer \(Feature Article\)](#)

[ACT residents getting older and working longer \(Media Release\)](#)

[Contents](#) >> [Key facts](#) >> Commentary on key Indicators

COMMENTARY ON KEY INDICATORS

[Population](#)

- The preliminary ERP of ACT at 30 March 2010 was 357,673 persons, an increase of 6,443 persons (+1.8%) since 30 March 2009.
- Of this increase, natural increase accounted for 3,610 persons (56%) and net overseas migration for 3,108 persons (48.2%), while negative net interstate migration was recorded with a loss of 275 persons (-4.3%).
- Natural increase comprised 5,210 births and 1,600 deaths, net overseas migration comprised 8,404 arrivals and 5,296 departures and net interstate migration comprised 17,813 arrivals and 18,088 departures.

[Tourism](#)

- In the June quarter 2010, accommodation takings for ACT hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms decreased by 8.8% to \$55.5 million, compared to the previous quarter.
- The June quarter 2010 room occupancy rate of 74.8% for ACT hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms was 5.4 percentage points lower than the previous quarter.
- For ACT hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms, the average takings per

room night occupied in the June quarter 2010 decreased to \$164 from the previous quarter's takings of \$170.

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

- The All Groups CPI for Canberra rose 0.6% in the September quarter 2010, compared to a rise of 0.3% in the previous quarter..
- Over the year to September 2010, the All Groups CPI for Canberra rose 2.1%, compared to an annual rise of 1.4% to September 2009.
- The most significant price rises for Canberra in the September quarter 2010 were for Tobacco (+6.6%), Utilities (+2.8%), Domestic holiday travel and accommodation (+3.9%), House purchases (+1.1%) and Rents (+1.0%). The most significant offsetting price falls were for Automotive fuel (-3.6%), Vegetables (-5.1%), Pharmaceuticals (-4.1%), Soft drinks, waters and juices (-4.8%) and Audio, visual and computing equipment (-4.1%).

National accounts

- State final demand for the ACT increased by 2.0% (trend terms) between the March quarter 2010 and the June quarter 2010 - the fifth quarterly increase in a row. Growth this quarter was driven by Public gross fixed capital formation (+10.1%), Household final consumption expenditure (+1.3%) and General government final consumption expenditure (+1.1%).
- Over the year to the June quarter 2010, state final demand for the ACT increased by 9.6% (trend terms), mainly due to a rise in Public gross fixed capital formation (\$407 m).

Labour Force

- The trend estimate of employed persons in ACT increased by 500 to 204,000 from September 2010 to October 2010. Full-time employed persons decreased by 100 to 150,800 and part-time employment increased by 600 to 53,200.
- From October 2009 to October 2010, the trend estimate of employed persons for ACT increased by 6,400 with full-time employed persons increasing by 1,700 and part-time employed persons increasing by 4,700.
- The trend estimate of unemployed persons in ACT decreased by 100 to 6,300 from September 2010 to October 2010 and by 1,300 from October 2009 to October 2010.
- The trend unemployment rate for ACT decreased by 0.1 percentage points from September 2010 to October 2010 and by 0.7 of a percentage point from October 2009 to October 2010. From September 2010 to October 2010, the male unemployment rate remained steady at 3.0% while the female unemployment rate decreased by 0.2 of a percentage point to 3.0%.
- The trend participation rate for the ACT increased by 0.1 of a percentage point to 72.8% from September 2010 to October 2010. The male participation rate increased by 0.2 of a percentage

point to 76.6% and the female participation rate remained steady at 69.1%.

Retail Trade

- In seasonally adjusted terms, total retail turnover in the ACT decreased by 0.2% from August 2010 (\$378.4m) to September 2010 (\$377.6m). Nationally, there was an increase of 0.3% over the same period.
- Household goods retailing (+0.9%) and Clothing, footwear and personal accessory retailing (+1.0%) increased in September 2010, while Other retailing (-2.1%), Cafes, restaurants and takeaway food services (-2.5%) were the largest decreases.

Building Approvals

- The trend estimate for the number of dwelling units approved in the ACT was 267 in September 2010, a decrease of 10.4% from the previous month.
- Over the year to September 2010, there were 4,030 dwelling units approved in the ACT, an increase of 39.7% over that for the year to September 2009 (2,884).

Housing Finance

- In trend terms, the value of owner occupied housing finance commitments (excluding alterations and additions) in the ACT increased by 2.0% from August 2010 (\$257m) to September 2010 (\$262m).
- The number of commitments for owner occupied housing finance in the ACT increased by 0.7% from August 2010 (917) to September 2010 (923), in trend terms.
- In trend terms over the year to September 2010, there were 11,594 owner occupied housing finance commitments in the ACT, a decrease of 8.6% over that for the year to September 2009 (12,689).
- In original terms, the number of commitments for owner occupied housing finance in the ACT for September 2010 was 966 . Of this, 9.3% related to the construction of dwellings, 5.2% to the purchase of new dwellings and 85.5% to the purchase of established dwellings (including refinancing).

House Price Index

- Preliminary estimates show the price index for established houses in Canberra decreased by 0.4% in the September quarter 2010 and 11.0% over the year to September quarter 2010.
- The Canberra project home price index increased 1.0% in the September quarter 2010 and 2.7% over the year to September quarter 2010.

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

This page last updated 21 February 2011

Archived content. See [ABS Website](#) for latest information and statistics

[Creative commons](#)

[Copyright](#)

[Disclaimer](#)

[Privacy](#)

[Accessibility](#)

[Staff login](#)

ABS logo



Statistics

Census

Participating in a survey

About

> [By Release Date](#)

1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Dec 2010

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 06/12/2010

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools: [Print Page](#)

[Contents](#)

[In this issue](#)

[About this Release](#)

[ACT Residents, Getting Older and Working Longer \(Feature Article\)](#)

[ACT residents getting older and working longer \(Media Release\)](#)

[Contents](#) >> People



PEOPLE

This section contains the following subsection :

[Labour Force](#)

[Education](#)

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

Archived content. See [ABS Website](#) for latest information and statistics

[Creative commons](#)

[Copyright](#)

[Disclaimer](#)

[Privacy](#)

[Accessibility](#)

[Staff login](#)

ABS logo



Statistics

Census

Participating in a survey

About

> [By Release Date](#)

1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Dec 2010

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 06/12/2010

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools: [Print Page](#)

[Contents](#)

[In this issue](#)

[About this Release](#)

ACT Residents, Getting Older
and Working Longer (Feature
Article)

ACT residents getting older
and working longer (Media
Release)

[Contents](#) >> [People](#) >> Labour Force

LABOUR FORCE

[Age groups](#)

[Occupation](#)

[Industry](#)

[Usual hours](#)

[Average weekly earnings](#)

[Underutilisation rate](#)

Age groups

EMPLOYED PERSONS^(a), By Age

Age group (years)	August 2005				August 2009				August 2010			
	Full time		Part time		Full time		Part time		Full time		Part time	
	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
Australian Capital Territory												
15 - 24	18.9	13.9	17.5	36.8	20.3	13.6	15.9	32.6	19.2	12.8	17.2	33.7
25 - 34	35.3	26.0	7.4	15.5	40.4	27.2	7.6	15.6	42.5	28.3	7.3	14.2
35 - 44	32.8	24.2	8.6	18.0	34.4	23.1	9.0	18.4	34.2	22.8	9.5	18.6
45 - 54	33.1	24.4	7.4	15.4	33.6	22.6	8.2	16.9	33.5	22.3	7.3	14.3
55 - 64	14.6	10.8	5.5	11.6	18.3	12.3	6.1	12.5	18.7	12.4	7.1	13.8
65 and over	0.9	0.7	1.3	2.7	1.7	1.1	1.9	4.0	2.0	1.4	2.8	5.4
Total	135.8	100.0	47.7	100.0	148.7	100.0	48.8	100.0	150.1	100.0	51.1	100.0
Australia												
15 - 24	970.7	13.7	798.9	28.4	1 024.5	13.2	880.3	27.7	1 000.3	12.8	907.1	27.3
25 - 34	1 780.3	25.1	452.3	16.1	1 935.0	25.0	467.4	14.7	1 945.2	25.0	511.6	15.4
35 - 44	1 763.7	24.9	598.3	21.3	1 844.0	23.8	656.5	20.7	1 838.8	23.6	665.4	20.0
45 - 54	1 676.7	23.7	524.1	18.7	1 819.1	23.5	580.2	18.3	1 830.5	23.5	605.1	18.2
55 - 64	804.8	11.4	338.5	12.1	1 000.4	12.9	438.2	13.8	1 036.0	13.3	472.8	14.2
65 and over	90.0	1.3	96.3	3.4	128.3	1.7	150.1	4.7	144.2	1.8	164.0	4.9
Total	7 086.2	100.0	2 808.4	100.0	7 751.4	100.0	3 172.9	100.0	7 795.0	100.0	3 325.9	100.0

(a) Annual averages.

Source: [Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery](#) (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

Employed full time

The average number of Australian Capital Territory (ACT) usual residents employed full time in the 12 months ending August 2010 was 150,100, similar to the previous year (148,700), and up 10.5% (+14,300) from August 2005 (135,800). The average number of people employed full time in Australia in the 12 months ending August 2010 was 7.8 million, up 0.6% (+44,000) from the year to August 2009 (7.7 million) and up 10% (+708,800) from the 12 months ending August 2005 (7 million).

From the 12 months ending August 2005 to the 12 months ending August 2010 the number of full time employed persons in the 65 years and over age group in the ACT experienced the strongest growth of all age groups up 1,100 (+122%). Nationally, the 65 years and over age group experienced the strongest growth in the number of employed persons with an increase of 54,200 (+60.2%).

Employed part time

The average number of ACT usual residents employed part time in the 12 months ending August 2010 was 51,100, up 4.7% from the previous year (48,800). Nationally, the average number of people employed part time in the 12 months ending August 2010 was 3.3 million, up 5% (+153,000) from 2009 (3.2 million).

The proportion of people employed part time, aged 15-24 years, has consistently been higher than any other age group in the ACT and nationally. However, the proportion in the ACT has declined from 36.8% in 2005 to 33.7% in 2010, while nationally the decline was from 28.4% in 2005 to 27.3% in 2010.

Occupation

EMPLOYED PERSONS^(a), By Occupation - Australian Capital Territory

Occupation major group^(b)	August 2005		August 2010	
	'000	%	'000	%
Managers	26.1	14.2	29.4	14.6
Professionals	50.1	27.2	64.5	32.0
Technicians and Trades Workers	21.0	11.4	21.4	10.6
Community and Personal Service Workers	17.8	9.7	18.5	9.2
Clerical and Administrative Workers	36.9	20.0	37.9	18.8
Sales Workers	16.5	9.0	15.6	7.7
Machinery Operators And Drivers	4.3	2.3	4.5	2.2
Labourers	11.2	6.1	9.9	4.9
Total	183.9	100.0	201.8	100.0

(a) Annual average of quarterly data.

(b) Classified according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Classification of Occupation (ANZSCO), First Edition, 2006.

Source: [Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly](#) (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003)

Based on occupation by major group, Professionals made up the largest proportion of employed persons in the ACT for the August 2010 quarter (32%). The group with the largest increase over the five years (2005 to 2010) was Professionals, with 14,400 more people employed in the August 2010 quarter than in 2005. The group experiencing the largest decrease was Labourers, falling 1,300 persons from the quarter ending August 2005 to 2010.

Industry

EMPLOYED PERSONS^(a), By Industry - Australian Capital Territory

Industry division ^(b)	August 2005		August 2010	
	'000	%	'000	%
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.3
Mining	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	4.6	2.5	4.2	2.1
Electricity, Gas, Water and Waste Services	1.3	0.7	1.3	0.6
Construction	11.9	6.5	12.7	6.3
Wholesale Trade	2.7	1.5	3.3	1.6
Retail Trade	17.5	9.5	16.8	8.3
Accommodation and Food Services	11.7	6.3	10.2	5.1
Transport, Postal and Warehousing	4.8	2.6	5.1	2.5
Information Media and Telecommunications	5.1	2.8	4.7	2.3
Financial and Insurance Services	3.9	2.1	4.0	2.0
Rental, Hiring and Real Estate Services	3.5	1.9	2.4	1.2
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	17.0	9.3	21.2	10.5
Administrative and Support Services	6.6	3.6	5.2	2.6
Public Administration and Safety	47.7	25.9	61.3	30.4
Education and Training	15.6	8.5	18.8	9.3
Health Care and Social Assistance	17.5	9.5	16.9	8.4
Arts and Recreation Services	4.3	2.4	5.3	2.6
Other Services	7.1	3.8	7.5	3.7
Total	183.9	100.0	201.8	100.0

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Annual average of quarterly data.

(b) Classified according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006 (cat. no. 1292.0).

Source: [Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly](#) (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003).

Based on employment by industry division, the largest employer in the ACT for the 12 months ending August quarter 2010 was Public Administration and Safety (61,300). This was also the industry with the largest increase in employed persons between the quarter ending August 2005 and quarter ending August 2010 (13,600 persons).

Usual hours

EMPLOYED PERSONS^(a), By Usual hours worked

	August 2010			
	Full time	Part time		
	'000	%	'000	%
Australian Capital Territory				
0 hours	-	-	-	-
1-15 hours	0.3	0.2	20.3	39.8
16-29 hours	0.9	0.6	21.3	41.6
30-34 hours	1.4	0.9	9.2	18.1
35-39 hours	57.3	38.2	-	-
40 hours	40.8	27.2	-	-
41-44 hours	7.0	4.7	-	-
45-49 hours	15.9	10.6	-	-
50-59 hours	17.4	11.6	-	-
60 or more hours	9.2	6.1	-	-
Total	150.1	100.0	51.1	100.0
Australia				
0 hours	3.1	-	24.2	0.7
1-15 hours	13.4	0.2	1 274.1	38.3
16-29 hours	51.4	0.7	1 429.1	43.0
30-34 hours	79.3	1.0	598.6	18.0
35-39 hours	2 407.2	30.9	-	-
40 hours	2 326.9	29.9	-	-
41-44 hours	332.3	4.3	-	-
45-49 hours	820.5	10.5	-	-
50-59 hours	1 009.2	12.9	-	-
60 or more hours	751.7	9.6	-	-
Total	7 795.0	100.0	3 325.9	100.0

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Annual average monthly data.

Source: [Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery](#) (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001).

Usual hours worked by employed persons, on average, during the 12 months ending August 2010 differed between the ACT and Australia. A smaller proportion of full-time workers in the ACT worked 41 hours or more per week (33%) compared with Australia (37.3%). However, a larger proportion of ACT full-time employed (65.4%) worked between 35-40 hours than the national average (60.8%). In the 12 months ending August 2010 the most common hours usually worked by people employed part time in the ACT and Australia were 16-29 hours per week (ACT 41.6%, Australia 43%).

Average weekly earnings

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS: Trend

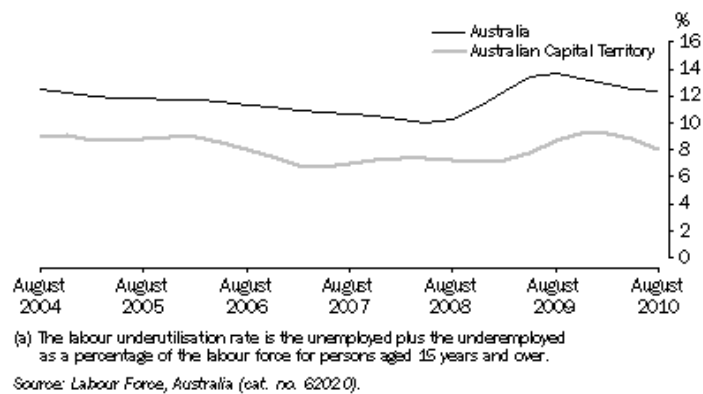
		August 2009	August 2010
Australian Capital Territory			
Earnings	\$	1 115.6	1 211.7
Change from previous quarter	%	1.4	1.5
Change from corresponding quarter of previous year	%	5.8	8.6
Australia			
Earnings	\$	939.0	982.9
Change from previous quarter	%	1.4	0.6
Change from corresponding quarter of previous year	%	4.3	4.7

Source: [Average Weekly Earning, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6302.0)

In trend terms, Average Weekly Earnings (AWE) of \$1,212 for the ACT in August 2010 were \$229 higher than the national average of \$983. AWE increased 8.62% between August 2009 and August 2010 for the ACT (from \$1,116 to \$1,212) and 4.7% for Australia (from \$939 to \$983).

Underutilisation rate

LABOUR FORCE UNDERUTILISATION RATE, Trend



In trend terms, the labour force underutilisation rate for Australia generally fell between August 2004 and May 2008 to a low of 10.0% and has since risen to 12.3% in August 2010. Over the same period, the labour force underutilisation rate for ACT has increased by only 0.8 percentage points (8.9% in the August quarter 2004 to 8.1% in the August quarter 2010).

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

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[Staff login](#)

ABS logo



Statistics

Census

Participating in a survey

About

> [By Release Date](#)

1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Dec 2010

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 06/12/2010

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools: [Print Page](#)

[Contents](#)

[In this issue](#)

[About this Release](#)

ACT Residents, Getting Older
and Working Longer (Feature
Article)

ACT residents getting older
and working longer (Media
Release)

[Contents](#) >> [People](#) >> Education

EDUCATION

[Introduction](#)

[Schools](#)

[School students](#)

[Apparent retention rates](#)

[Student/Teaching staff ratio](#)

[Vocational Education and Training](#)

[Higher education](#)

[National Assessment Program on Literacy and Numeracy](#)

Introduction

The Australian Capital Territory (ACT) school system consists of primary school (K-6), high school (years 7-10) and college (years 11 and 12), which can be followed by university and technical and further education (TAFE) institutes.

Statistics about education in the ACT are obtained from a number of sources. Data are provided by the ACT Department of Education and Training (twice yearly census of all government and non-government preschool, primary and secondary schools), the Commonwealth Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations (DEEWR) and the National Centre for Vocational Education Research (NCVER). This section focuses on schools, higher education and vocational education and training in the ACT.

Key information about the education sector in the ACT:

- By comparison with Australia, education contributes more to the ACT local economy. On a proportional basis, the education industry contributed 5% (\$1.2m) of the ACT's gross state product in 2008-09, compared to 4% of gross domestic product nationally (\$48.7b).
- In ACT schools, there were 65,412 students enrolled at February 2010: 35,980 in primary school level (including 4,606 in pre schools); 19,367 in high school level; 9,708 in college level; and 357 in special schools.
- In vocational education and training, there were 26,488 students enrolled in 2009.
- In higher education, there were 28,532 students enrolled in 2008.

Schools

There are currently 127 schools in the ACT, 83 government schools and 44 non-government schools. The number of government schools has declined by 13 since 2005, while the number of non-government schools have remained the same over the same period.

SCHOOLS, By Sector: ACT

	Government	Non-government	Total
February 2005	96	44	140
February 2006	95	44	139
February 2007	88	44	132
February 2008	84	44	128

February 2009	83	44	127
February 2010	83	44	127

Source: [ACT Department of Education and Training: ACT Schools Census, February 2007 and February 2010; Census of ACT Government Schools, February 2005 to February 2006; Census of ACT Non-Government Schools February 2005 to February 2006.](#)

In February 2010, the majority of school students attended government schools. Enrolment in government schools was most pronounced in the primary school level where 60% of school students attended and 40% attended non-government schools. In the high school/college levels 54% of all students attended government schools at February 2010, while 46% attended non-government schools.

School Students

SCHOOL STUDENTS ENROLLED, By Sector and School Level: ACT

	Preschool(a)	Primary school(b)	High school	College	Special school(c)	Total
Government						
February 2006	3 369	19 033	10 095	6 013	322	38 832
February 2007	3 520	18 686	9 998	5 998	338	38 540
February 2008	3 772	18 467	9 816	5 848	327	38 230
February 2009	3 792	18 631	9 654	5 875	328	38 280
February 2010	4 021	18 812	9 722	5 941	357	38 853
Non-government						
February 2006	-	11 815	9 342	3 522	-	24 679
February 2007	-	11 982	9 449	3 519	-	24 950
February 2008	-	12 265	9 482	3 636	-	25 383
February 2009	514	12 401	9 552	3 633	-	26 100
February 2010	585	12 562	9 645	3 767	-	26 559
Total						
February 2006	3 369	30 848	19 437	9 535	322	63 511
February 2007	3 520	30 668	19 447	9 517	338	63 490
February 2008	3 772	30 732	19 298	9 484	327	63 613
February 2009	4 306	31 032	19 206	9 508	328	64 380
February 2010	4 606	31 374	19 367	9 708	357	65 412

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Non-government preschool level data collected for the first time in 2009.

(b) Includes the Jervis Bay School.

(c) Only includes special students in special schools.

Source: [ACT Department of Education and Training: ACT School Census, February 2007 to February 2010; Census of ACT Government Schools, February 2006; Census of ACT Government Preschools February 2006 to February 2007.](#)

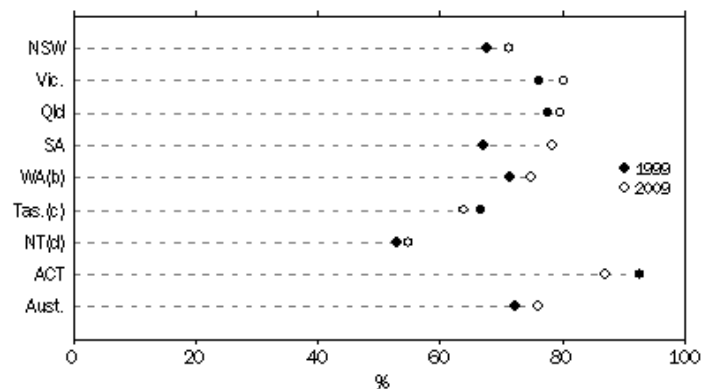
Excluding preschool students, school students enrolled in the government sector is 34,832 in 2010, up 344 students from 2009 but down 631 since 2006.

There has been an increase in student numbers for every year in the non-government sector (excluding preschool students) from 24,679 in 2006 to 25,974 in 2010 for an overall increase of 5% (or 1,295 students).

Apparent Retention Rates

Apparent retention rates measure the number of students in Year 12 as a percentage of their secondary schooling commencing cohort group (Year 7 for New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania and the ACT and Year 8 for Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and the Northern Territory). To calculate the rate, the total number of full-time students in Year 12 is divided by the number of full-time students in the base year. The resultant figure is converted to a percentage. Care should be exercised in the interpretation of these results, as this method of calculation does not take in to account a range of factors, including students repeating a year of education, migration and other net changes in the school population. In small jurisdictions such as Tasmania, Northern Territory and the ACT relatively small changes in student numbers can create apparently large movements in retention rates.

APPARENT RETENTION RATES(a), Full-time students - Year 7/8 to Year 12: 1999 and 2009



- (a) For definition of Apparent Retention Rates, see Glossary and Explanatory notes, paragraphs 23 to 26, for further details.
- (b) Data for Western Australia have been affected by changes in scope and coverage over time. See Explanatory notes, paragraph 9 and 10, for further details.
- (c) While Tasmanian education underwent a significant restructure of post-year 10 education in 2008, processes were undertaken, by the Tasmanian Department of Education, to ensure that data provided fully complied with collection definitions. See Explanatory notes, paragraph 8, for further details.
- (d) In 2009, changes to the processing of Northern Territory enrolment data will affect comparisons with previous years of all numbers drawing on student data for the Northern Territory. See Explanatory notes paragraph 7 for further details.

Note: As of 2008, year 7 is the last year of primary school in Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia and the first year of secondary school in New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory.

Source: Schools, Australia (cat. no. 4221.0).

The ACT has historically exhibited higher than average apparent retention rates than Australia. The graph above shows the apparent retention rate declined by 6 percentage points between 1999 and 2009 for the ACT (from 93% to 87%). Comparatively, all other states and territories, as well as Australia, have exhibited steady or increasing apparent retention rates over the same time period. Factors which could explain this decline in the ACT include more students choosing vocational education as a means of completing secondary schooling, students moving interstate between Year 7/8 and Year 12, repeating a year of education and other net changes to the school population.

Student/Teaching Staff Ratio

The number of full-time equivalent (FTE) primary school teaching staff in the ACT increased by 11 FTE teachers over the period 2005 (2,077) to 2009 (2,088). Over that period, the FTE student for every FTE teaching staff remained steady at 15.0 FTE students. The FTE teaching staff in secondary schools increased by 25 from 2005 (2,323) to 2009 (2,348) with the FTE student for every FTE teaching staff decreasing slightly from 12.3 FTE students in 2005 to 12.2 in 2009. Comparatively for Australia in 2009, there were on average 15.8 FTE students for every FTE teaching staff in primary schools and 12.0 students for every teaching staff in secondary schools.

STUDENT/TEACHING STAFF, ACT

		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Primary schools						
Teaching staff(a)	FTE	2 077	2 070	2 079	2 070	2 088
Student/teaching staff(b)	ratio	15.0	15.0	14.8	14.9	15.0
Secondary schools						
Teaching staff(a)	FTE	2 323	2 329	2 289	2 291	2 348
Student/teaching staff(b)	ratio	12.3	12.3	12.5	12.4	12.2

(a) This is a measure of the total level of teaching staff resources used. The FTE of a full-time teaching staff member (i.e. employed full time and engaged solely on activities which fall within the scope of this collection) is equal to 1.0.

(b) Number of full-time students plus full-time equivalent of part-time students divided by the number of full-time equivalent staff.

Source: [Schools, Australia](#) (cat. no. 4221.0).

Vocational Education and Training (VET)

In Australia VET providers are TAFE institutes, universities, secondary schools, industry organisations, private enterprises, agricultural colleges, community education providers and other government providers.

Between 2005 and 2009 the number of students enrolled in publicly-funded VET in the ACT increased by 15.3% from 22,964 students to 26,488. The ACT experienced an increase in VET student numbers of 7.3% between 2008 and 2009, whilst nationally there was an increase of 0.4% for the same period.

VET STUDENTS ENROLLED: ACT

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Males	11 079	11 333	11 610	12 147	13 641
Females	11 833	12 160	12 373	12 401	12 774
Persons(a)	22 964	23 582	23 985	24 684	26 488

(a) Includes sex not known or not stated.

Source: [2009 National VET Provider Collection](#).

The 15-19 year age group had the highest participation rate between 2005 and 2009 with an increase in the rate from 20% in 2005 to 23% in 2009. The age group with the second highest participation rate

over the same period was the 20-24 year age group, 18% in 2005 and 20% in 2009.

VET STUDENTS, By major courses and field of education: ACT

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Natural and physical sciences	403	370	431	395	316
Information technology	1 532	1 275	1 219	1 323	1 691
Engineering and related technologies	2 709	2 959	2 771	2 915	3 054
Architecture and building	1 126	1 301	1 734	2 032	2 922
Agriculture, environment and related studies	924	716	670	730	731
Health	1 055	1 013	959	885	864
Education	746	711	928	782	778
Management and commerce	5 908	6 398	6 427	6 658	6 553
Society and culture	4 360	4 748	4 397	4 330	4 682
Creative arts	955	934	972	904	973
Food, hospitality and personal services	2 213	2 203	2 499	2 774	2 751
Mixed field programs	1 033	954	978	956	1 173
Total	22 964	23 582	23 985	24 684	26 488

Source: [2009 National VET Provider Collection](#).

The field of education with the highest number of students over the 2005 to 2009 period was Management and commerce, with 5,908 students in 2005 and 6,553 students in 2009, an increase of 11%. Society and culture had the second highest number of students with 4,306 students in 2005 and 4,682 students in 2009, an increase of 7%. Natural and physical sciences had the lowest number of students with 403 in 2005 and 316 in 2009. Architecture and building was the field that recorded the greatest percentage increase in student numbers between 2005 and 2009 (160%), followed by Food, hospitality and personal services (24%). Natural and physical sciences experienced the greatest percentage fall in student numbers between 2005 and 2009 with a decrease of 22%.

Higher Education

Higher education in the ACT includes the Australian National University (ANU), the University of Canberra (UC), and the Signadou campus of the Australian Catholic University (ACU).

Enrolments in higher education in the ACT have increased from 26,704 students in 2004 to 28,532 students in 2008, an overall increase of 7%. This was due to an increase of students undertaking a postgraduate higher degree (from 6,258 students in 2004 to 7,237 students in 2008).

In 2008 the ANU and UC accounted for 97% of the total tertiary students in the ACT. ANU had the highest proportion of undergraduate students (54%). The university with the highest number of non-award course students was ANU with 275 students.

STUDENTS ENROLLED IN HIGHER EDUCATION, By Course type: ACT

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Postgraduate					
Higher degree	6 258	6 486	6 698	6 866	7 237
Other postgraduate	2 522	2 262	2 191	2 521	2 906
Undergraduate					
Bachelor	17 330	17 249	16 636	16 732	17 236
Other undergraduate	78	69	85	204	357
Other					
Enabling courses	22	19	16	13	350
Non-award courses	494	449	465	501	446
Total	26 704	26 534	26 091	26 837	28 532

Source: [Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations, Student 2004 to 2008: Selected Higher Education Statistics](#); Australian Catholic University, unpublished data.

The proportion of higher education students in the ACT undertaking a full-time course ranged between 67% and 71% over the last five years. For the last four years, female students have comprised of 54% of enrolled students.

Full-time students comprised 70% of all students at ANU in 2008. ANU had the highest proportion of male students (49%), while the Signadou campus of the ACU had the highest proportion of female students (77%).

STUDENTS ENROLLED IN HIGHER EDUCATION, By full time/part time status and sex: ACT

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Attendance					
Full time	17 876	18 713	17 899	18 329	19 070
Part time	8 828	7 821	8 192	8 508	9 462
Sex					
Males	12 480	12 302	12 039	12 356	13 102
Females	14 224	14 232	14 052	14 481	15 430

Source: [Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations, Student 2004 to 2008: Selected Higher Education Statistics](#); Australian Catholic University, unpublished data.

Overseas students accounted for 21% (or 6,015 students) of all higher education students enrolled in the ACT in 2008. ANU had the highest number of overseas students (3,683). ANU and UC both had a relatively even distribution of males and females among overseas students, with males in the ANU accounting for 54% of overseas students and in UC, 52%.

The proportion of onshore overseas students has increased from 73% of overseas students in 2004 to 87% in 2008. From 2004 to 2008, the number of offshore overseas students has decreased by 47%.

Enrolments in higher education by overseas male students have increased from 3,145 students in 2004 to 3,188 students in 2008, an overall increase of 1%. While enrolments in higher education by overseas female students have increased from 2,371 students in 2004 to 2,827 students in 2008, an overall increase of 19%.

OVERSEAS STUDENTS ENROLLED IN HIGHER EDUCATION, By sex and onshore/offshore status: ACT

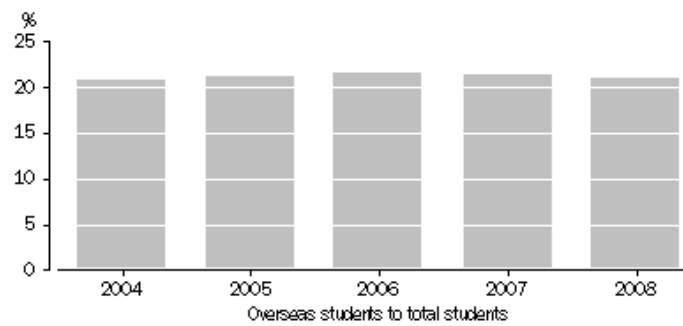
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Males	3 145	3 123	3 057	3 046	3 188
Females	2 371	2 493	2 556	2 657	2 827
Persons	5 516	5 616	5 613	5 703	6 015
Onshore(a)	4 045	4 385	4 482	4 726	5 242
Offshore(b)	1 471	1 231	1 131	977	773

(a) Students undertaking programmes of study conducted in Australia by Australian universities.

(b) Students residing overseas for the term/semester who are undertaking programmes of study conducted by off-shore campuses of Australian universities.

Source: [Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations, Students 2004 to 2008](#): Selected Higher Education Statistics; Australian Catholic University, unpublished data.

STUDENTS ENROLLED IN HIGHER EDUCATION, ACT



Source: Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations, Students 2004 to 2008: Selected Higher Education Statistics; Australian Catholic University, unpublished data.

National Assessment Program on Literacy and Numeracy (NAPLAN)

National Assessment Program on Literacy and Numeracy (NAPLAN)

The Ministerial Council for Education, Early Childhood Development and Youth Affairs (MCEECDYA) conducts a NAPLAN each year. The NAPLAN tracks achievement in reading, writing, language conventions (grammar and spelling) and numeracy through administration of a standard test to all Australian students in Years 3, 5, 7 and 9. Student reports show what students know and can do, in the five areas tested, how they performed in relation to other students in the year group, and achievement against the national average and national minimum standard.

Some key ACT figures from the NAPLAN Summary Report for 2010 are as follows:

Reading

Of Year 3 ACT students, 96.1% were at or above the national minimum standard for reading, 2 percentage points higher than the national level.

Of Year 7 ACT students, the percentage was 97.2%, one of the highest percentages for all states and territories, and 2 percentage points higher than the national average.

Writing

Of Year 5 students, 94.9% were at or above the national minimum standard for writing, which was 1.8 percentage points above the national level.

Grammar and Punctuation

Of Year 9 students, the ACT had the highest percentage that were at or above the national minimum standard of all states and territories (93.5%), 2.7 percentage points above the national average.

Numeracy

Of Year 3 students, 97% were at or above the national minimum standard for numeracy, the highest percentages of all states and territories, and 2.8 percentage point higher than the national level.

Participation rate

The average participation rate across all year groups and all tests for the ACT was 95%.

For further information please see the [MCEECDYA NAPLAN Summary Report](#), on the [NAPLAN](#) website.

The full report on the 2010 NAPLAN results will be released later this month.

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

This page last updated 21 February 2011

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[Disclaimer](#)

[Privacy](#)

[Accessibility](#)

[Staff login](#)

ABS logo



Statistics

Census

Participating in a survey

About

> [By Release Date](#)

1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Dec 2010

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 06/12/2010

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools: [Print Page](#)

[Contents](#)

[In this issue](#)

[About this Release](#)

[ACT Residents, Getting Older and Working Longer \(Feature Article\)](#)

[ACT residents getting older and working longer \(Media Release\)](#)

[Contents](#) >> Economy



ECONOMY

This section contains the following subsection :

[Consumer Price Index](#)

[National accounts](#)

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

Archived content. See [ABS Website](#) for latest information and statistics

[Creative commons](#)

[Copyright](#)

[Disclaimer](#)

[Privacy](#)

[Accessibility](#)

[Staff login](#)

ABS logo



Statistics

Census

Participating in a survey

About

> [By Release Date](#)

1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Dec 2010

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 06/12/2010

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools: [Print Page](#)

[Contents](#)

[In this issue](#)

[About this Release](#)

ACT Residents, Getting Older
and Working Longer (Feature
Article)

ACT residents getting older
and working longer (Media
Release)

[Contents](#) >> [Economy](#) >> Consumer Price Index

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

[Introduction](#)

[Change from previous year](#)

[Change from previous quarter](#)

Introduction

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is a widely used economic indicator, that provides a general measure of changes in prices of consumer goods and services purchased by Australian households. Prices are measured in each of the eight state and territory capital cities. The CPI 'basket' is split into 11 major groups:

- Food
- Alcohol and tobacco
- Clothing and footwear

- Housing
- Household contents and services
- Health
- Transportation
- Communication
- Recreation
- Education
- Financial and insurance services.

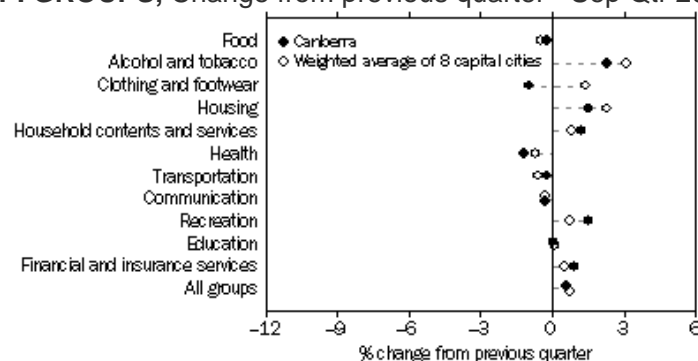
These groups contain the 90 expenditure classes, which in turn contain a selection of the individual items which are priced each quarter.

Further information about the CPI is contained in [Australian Consumer Price Index: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2009](#) (cat. no. 6461.0).

Change from previous year

In the year to December 2009, the All Groups Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose by 2.3% for Canberra and 2.1% nationally (weighted average of the eight capital cities). In Canberra the most significant price rise occurred in Education, up 6.2%. The most significant rise nationally was also in Education, up 5.6%. There were decreases, both nationally and in Canberra, for Financial and insurance services (nationally -6.3%, Canberra -4.3%).

CPI GROUPS, Change from previous quarter - Sep Qtr 2010



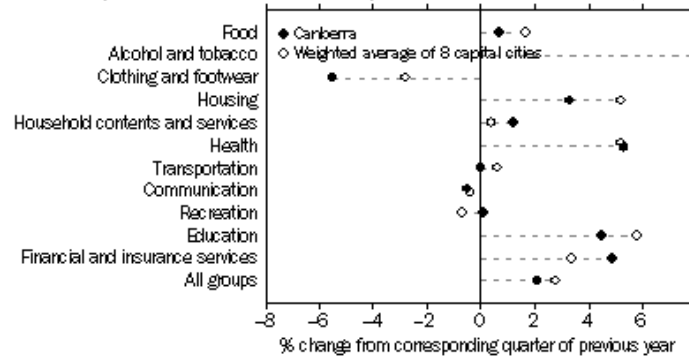
Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0).

Change from previous quarter

In the December quarter 2009, the All Groups CPI rose by 0.4% for Canberra, and 0.5% nationally (weighted average of eight capital cities). The most significant price rise occurred in Recreation, up

1.3% in Canberra and Food up 1.4% nationally. The most significant fall occurred for Clothing and footwear, down 1.6% in Canberra and Health, down 0.9% nationally.

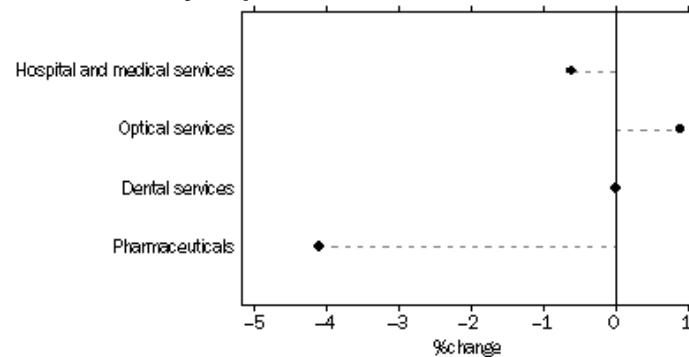
CPI GROUPS, Change from corresponding quarter of previous year - Sep Qtr 2010



Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0).

The largest contributor to the increase of 0.7% in the CPI for Canberra in December quarter 2009 was Food (+1.1%). Within the Food group, the key driver of the increase was the price for Fruit, which rose by 16.4% in the quarter.

Consumer Price Index by Expenditure Class, Canberra - Health - Sep Qtr 10



Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0).

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[Disclaimer](#)

[Privacy](#)

[Accessibility](#)

[Staff login](#)

ABS logo



Statistics

Census

Participating in a survey

About

> [By Release Date](#)

1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Dec 2010

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 06/12/2010

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools: [Print Page](#)

[Contents](#)

[In this issue](#)

[About this Release](#)

ACT Residents, Getting Older
and Working Longer (Feature
Article)

ACT residents getting older
and working longer (Media
Release)

[Contents](#) >> [Economy](#) >> National accounts

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

[Introduction](#)

[Gross State Product](#)

[State Final Demand](#)

[Gross Household Disposable Income Per Capita](#)

Introduction

National accounts are designed to provide a systematic summary of national economic activity and at the broad level, reflect key economic flows: production, the distribution of incomes, consumption, saving and investment.

State Accounts are essentially a dissection of the Australian Gross Domestic Product (GDP) estimate,

contained in [Australian System of National Accounts](#) (cat. no. 5204.0). The state and territory equivalents of GDP are referred to as Gross State Product (GSP) and they are presented annually in [Australian National Accounts: State Accounts](#) (cat. no. 5220.0). State estimates of final demand (i.e. State Final Demand) are the only state data available quarterly, in [Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product](#) (cat. no. 5206.0).

Australia's national accounts statistics are based on the latest international standard for national accounting - the **System of National Accounts, 2008** (SNA08). Australia's application of these standards is described in [Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods](#) (cat. no. 5216.0).

While national estimates are based on the concepts and conventions embodied in SNA08, no such detailed standard is available for sub-national (regional/state) accounts. In the main, the national concepts are applicable to state accounts, but there remain a number of conceptual and measurement issues that either do not apply or are insignificant at the state/territory level. Most issues arise for the Transport and storage, Communication services, and Finance and insurance industries (because production often takes place across state borders) and in the treatment of central government. In such cases, conventions need to be established which reflect data availability and/or the needs of users.

The following information papers provide information on topical issues and recent developments relating to national and state accounts:

- [Gross State Product using the Production approach GSP\(P\)](#) (cat. no. 5220.0.55.002).
- [Information paper: Experimental Estimates of Industry Multifactor Productivity, 2007](#) (cat. no. 5260.0.55.001).
- [Quality Dimensions of the Australian National Accounts, 2007](#) (cat. no. 5216.0.55.002).
- [Introduction of Revised International Standards in ABS Economic Statistics in 2009, 2007](#) (cat. no. 5310.0.55.001).

The information paper Gross State Product using the Production approach GSP(P) provides detailed information about the methods and sources for the compilation of Gross Value Added (GVA) by industry (including Ownership of dwellings and Taxes less subsidies on products) for each state/territory which was introduced in 2007. This paper should be used in conjunction with [Australian System of National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods](#) (cat. no. 5216.0) to gain an understanding of the concepts, sources and methods used to compile the state accounts.

Additional information can also be found on the [National Accounts under Topics @ a Glance](#), including upcoming releases and changes.

Gross State Product

GROSS STATE PRODUCT

	\$m	Australian Capital Territory		Chain volume measures(a)	
		Current price		\$m	% change
		% change			
2004-05	18 883	6.7		22 557	2.9
2005-06	20 187	6.9		23 397	3.7
2006-07	22 418	11.0		24 617	5.2
2007-08	24 355	8.6		25 411	3.2
2008-09	25 748	5.7		25 748	1.3
2009-10	27 773	7.9		25 988	0.9

(a) Users are cautioned that these estimates are derived indirectly by calculating a deflator from the expenditure component. It is emphasised that, at times, there may be movements that cannot be fully explained in the chain volume estimates of GSP through the use of the proxy deflator (see paragraphs 30 to 34 of the Explanatory Notes of cat. no. 5220.0). Reference year for chain volume measures is 2007-08.

Source: [Australian National Accounts: State Accounts](#) (cat. no. 5220.0).

Gross State Product (GSP) is the state/territory equivalent of GDP for Australia. It represents the total market value of goods and services produced within a state or territory within a given period, after deducting the cost of goods and services used up in the process of production, but before deducting allowances for the consumption of fixed capital.

In current prices, the Australian Capital Territory's (ACT) GSP was \$27,773m in 2009-10, an increase of 7.9% over 2008-09. GSP increased by 0.9%, from \$25,748m to \$25,988m in chain volume terms over the same period. In comparison, Australia's GDP increased by 2.3% in current prices and 2.3% in chain volume terms between 2008-09 and 2009-10.

GROSS STATE PRODUCT AND GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, Per capita - Per capita: Chain volume measures

	Australian Capital Territory				Australia			
	Current prices	Chain volume measures			Current prices	Chain volume measures		
	\$m	% change	\$m	% change	\$m	% change	\$m	% change
2004-05	57 543	6.1	68 739	2.3	45 751	5.8	55 124	1.7

2005-06	60 736	5.5	70 391	2.4	48 752	6.6	56 015	1.6
2006-07	66 507	9.5	73 031	3.7	52 303	7.3	57 095	1.9
2007-08	71 147	7.0	74 233	1.6	55 771	6.6	58 197	1.9
2008-09	73 814	3.7	73 814	-0.6	57 770	3.6	57 770	-0.7
2009-10	78 164	5.9	73 140	-0.9	57 965	0.3	57 925	0.3

Source: [Australian National Accounts: State Accounts](#) (cat. no. 5220.0).

The ACT's GSP per capita was \$78,164 in current prices in 2009-10, an increase of 5.9% over 2008-09 and 34.8% higher than GDP per capita for Australia (\$57,965).

In chain volume terms, GSP for the ACT was \$73,140 per capita in 2009-10, which was 0.9% lower than in 2008-09 (\$73,814). GDP per capita for Australia was \$57,925 in 2009-10, 0.3% higher than in 2008-09 (\$57,770). GSP per capita for the ACT was 26.3% higher than Australia's GDP per capita in 2009-10 in chain volume terms.

INDUSTRY GROSS VALUE ADDED, Chain volume measures(a) - 2009-10

	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
	\$m	\$m
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	21	27 389
Mining	34	121 513
Manufacturing	294	111 057
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	519	25 959
Construction	2 346	90 536
Wholesale trade	546	57 074
Retail trade	802	54 802
Accommodation and food services	498	26 025
Transport, postal and warehousing	551	61 318
Information media and telecommunications	694	38 977
Financial and insurance services	1 406	131 976
Rental, hiring and real estate services(b)	624	33 958
Professional, scientific and technical services	1 898	77 915
Administrative and support services	520	29 398
Public administration and safety	8 680	61 462
Education and training	1 282	52 136
Health care and social assistance	1 519	73 090
Arts and recreation services	393	9 801
Other services	421	20 746

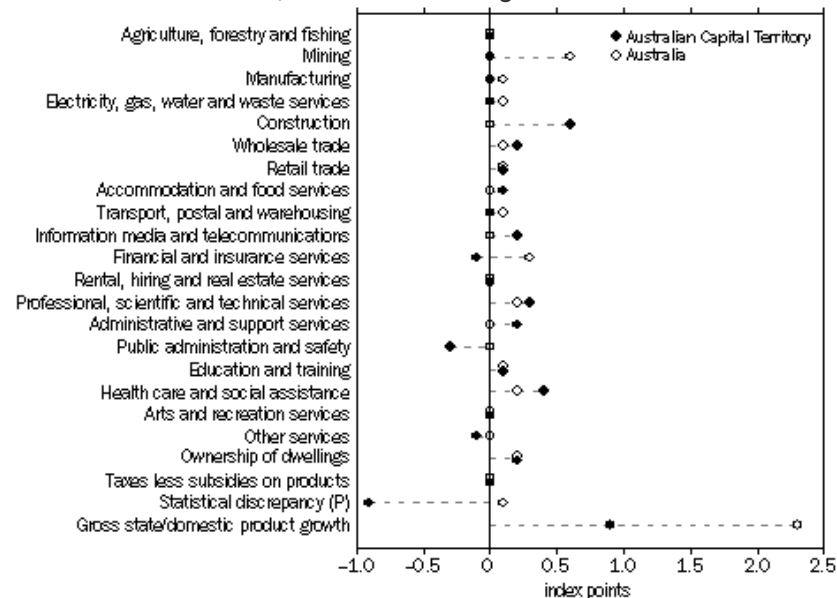
Ownership of dwellings	1 608	94 468
Gross value added at basic prices	24 658	1 199 600
Taxes less subsidies on products	1 572	82 889
Statistical discrepancy (P)	-242	1 311
Gross state/domestic product	25 988	1 283 799

(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2008-09.

(b) Excludes ownership of dwellings.

Source: [Australian National Accounts: State Accounts](#) (cat. no. 5220.0)

INDUSTRY GROSS VALUE ADDED, Contributions to growth - Chain volume measures - 2009-10



(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 2008-09.

Source: *Australian National Accounts: State Accounts* (cat. no. 5220.0).

GVA is the value of output at basic prices minus the value of intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices. The term is used to describe gross product by industry. State GVA in current prices is not directly compiled so the Australian GVA by industry is allocated to the states using factor income shares. GVA is compiled in volume terms; for most industries an output indicator approach is used to create the chain volume measures of GVA by industry for each of the states and territories.

In chain volume terms, **Construction** contributed the most to the growth of the ACT's GSP in 2009-10, with 0.6 percentage points (66.7%) of the 0.9% annual growth. Australia's largest contributor to the 2.3% growth in GDP was **Mining**, at 0.6 percentage points (26.1%).

State Final Demand

COMPONENTS OF FINAL DEMAND, Current prices - 2009-10

	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
	\$m	\$m
Final consumption expenditure		
General government	24 141	234 336
Households	13 617	697 943
Gross fixed capital formation		
Dwellings	1 416	73 073
Ownership transfer costs	411	17 875
Non-dwelling construction	1 180	77 193
Machinery and equipment	751	79 195
Cultivated biological resources	-	3 078
Intellectual property products	603	31 101
Private	4 362	281 515
Public	3 383	78 826
State/Domestic final demand	45 503	1 292 620

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

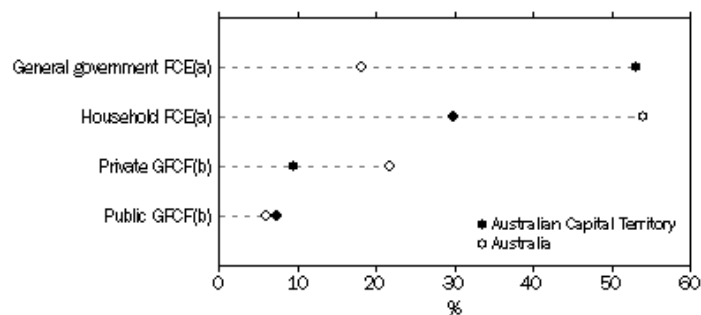
Note: [Australian National Accounts: State Accounts](#) (cat. no. 5220.0).

State Final Demand (SFD) for the individual states and territories is conceptually equivalent to Domestic Final Demand (DFD) for Australia. It is the aggregate obtained by summing government final consumption expenditure, household final consumption expenditure, private gross fixed capital formation and the gross fixed capital formation of public corporations and general government.

In chain volume terms, SFD for the ACT was \$44b in 2009-10, an increase of 1.5% over 2008-09. Nationally, there was a 2.2% increase in DFD.

In current price terms, SFD for the ACT was \$46b in 2009-10, an increase of 5.1% over 2008-09. DFD for Australia increased by 3.6% over the same period.

COMPONENTS OF FINAL DEMAND, Percentage share: Current prices - 2009-10



(a) FCE: Final Consumption Expenditure.
 (b) GFCF: Gross Fixed Capital Formation.

Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0).

Final consumption expenditure is the net expenditure on goods and services by either public authorities (General government final consumption expenditure or GFCE) or persons and private non-profit institutions serving households (Household final consumption expenditure or HFCE). This is expenditure which does not result in the creation of fixed assets or inventories or in the acquisition of land and existing buildings or second-hand assets.

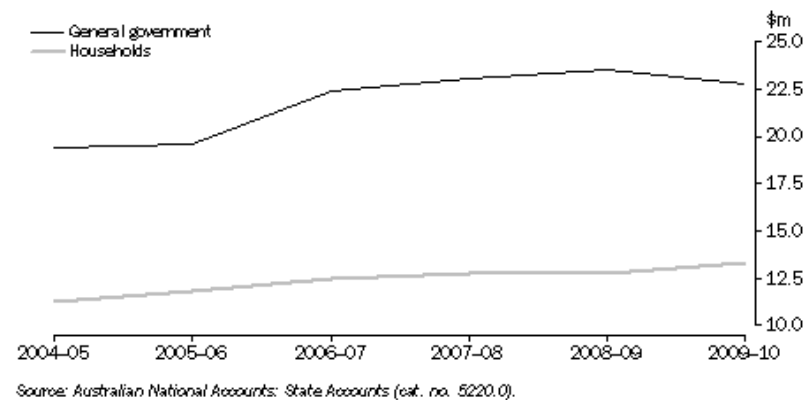
By contrast, gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) measures expenditure on fixed assets, and includes compensation of employees but not repair or maintenance of fixed assets. GFCF is divided into private and public corporations. By splitting final demand into these components, the structural differences between the ACT and Australia can be highlighted. Each of the components displayed in the table Components of Final Demand total to State Final Demand for ACT and Domestic Final Demand for Australia.

In current prices, GFCE represented 53.1% (\$24b) of SFD in the ACT in 2009-10, compared to 18.1% of DFD nationally.

In contrast, HFCE represented 29.9% of the total final demand in the ACT, compared to 54.0% of Australia's DFD.

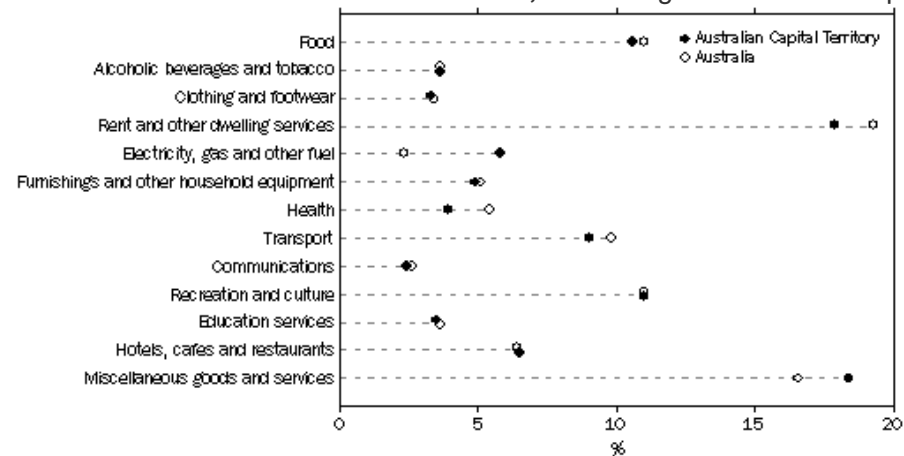
There was also a significant difference in expenditure on private GFCF. It was proportionately lower in the ACT than for Australia as a whole in 2009-10, accounting for 9.6% of SFD in the ACT versus 21.8% of DFD nationally.

FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, Australian Capital Territory: Chain volume measures



In chain volume terms, HFCE accounted for 36.9% of total final consumption expenditure in the ACT in 2009-10, with GFCE accounting for 63.1%. These proportions have remained relatively constant over time.

HOUSEHOLD FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, Percentage share: Current prices - 2009-10

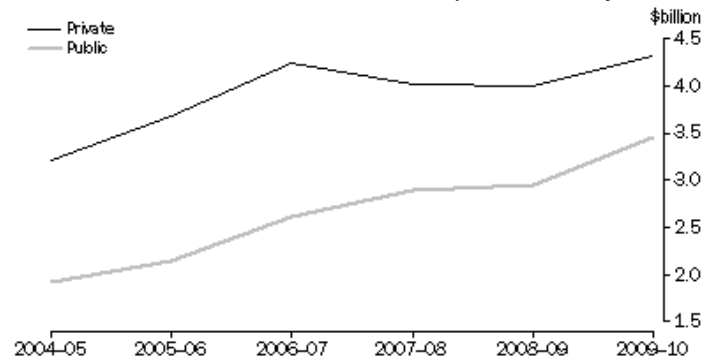


Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0).

In 2009-10, those components of HFCE which took up the largest proportions of total expenditure in current prices were consistent, with only a few minor differences, between ACT households and households across Australia as a whole. **Miscellaneous goods and services** was the single largest expenditure item in the ACT (18.4%), followed by **Rent and other dwelling services** (17.9%) and **Recreation and culture** (11.0%), while **Rent and other dwelling services** was the single largest expenditure item in Australia (19.3%), followed by **Miscellaneous goods and services** (16.6%) and **Food** (11.0%).

Expenditure on **Communications** took up the lowest proportion of HFCE for the ACT in 2009-2010 (2.4%). For Australia it was **Electricity, gas and other fuel** for Australia (2.3%).

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION, Australian Capital Territory - Chain volume measures



Source: Australian National Accounts: State Accounts (cat. no. 5220.0).

The ACT's expenditure on private fixed capital formation, in chain volume terms, was \$4.3b in 2009-10, up 8.1% on the \$4.0b spent in 2008-09.

Expenditure on public fixed capital formation, in chain volume terms, was \$3.5b in 2009-10, up \$504m (+17.0%) on 2008-09.

TOTAL FACTOR INCOME: Current prices - 2009-10

	Value \$m	% change from previous year %
Australian Capital Territory		
Compensation of employees	17 529	6.4
Gross operating surplus	6 348	8.1
Gross mixed income	1 318	5.4
Total factor income	25 195	6.8
Australia		
Compensation of employees	617 382	2.1
Gross operating surplus	440 549	1.8
Gross mixed income	102 528	4.0
Total factor income	1 160 459	2.2

Total Factor Income (TFI) is that part of the cost of producing the GDP which consists of gross payments to factors of production, these payments being compensation of employees and gross operating surplus. TFI represents the value added by these factors in the process of production and is equivalent to gross state/domestic product less taxes plus subsidies on production, and imports.

TFI for the ACT grew by 6.8% (+\$1.6b) in the 2009-10 financial year, to \$25.2b. This was higher than the national average growth of 2.2%.

Of the components of TFI, Gross operating surplus had the strongest growth over the previous financial year, at 8.1% (+\$0.5b). In comparison, at the national level Gross mixed income had the strongest growth with 4.0%.

Gross Household Disposable Income Per Capita

GROSS HOUSEHOLD DISPOSABLE INCOME PER CAPITA, By states and territories: Current prices

	2009-10 \$
Australian Capital Territory	63 783
New South Wales	37 847
Victoria	36 975
Queensland	34 949
South Australia	35 480
Western Australia	42 014
Tasmania	36 102
Northern Territory	41 777
Australia	37 714

Source: [Australian National Accounts: State Accounts](#) (cat. no. 5220.0).

Gross state product per capita does not measure income received by residents of a particular state or territory because a proportion of income generated in the production process may be transferred to other states/territories or overseas (and conversely income may be received from other states/territories or from overseas). A measure that takes these interstate or overseas flows into account is gross household disposable income per capita.

Households in the ACT recorded the highest level of gross household disposable income per capita of all states and territories in 2009-10, in current price terms. At \$63,783 per capita, this was \$21,769 more than the next highest jurisdiction, Western Australia (\$42,014) and \$26,069 higher than for Australia as a whole. Queensland recorded the lowest gross household disposable income per capita in 2009-10 (\$34,949).

Differences between states and territories are driven by a number of factors: average wage levels; proportion of the population in employment; the age distribution of the population and differences in the level of dwelling rent, including that imputed to owner occupiers. For example, one reason for the high level recorded for the ACT is the territory's high labour force participation rate; in October 2010 the trend participation rate for the ACT was 72.8%, versus 65.7% for Australia.

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

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Statistics

Census

Participating in a survey

About

> [By Release Date](#)

1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Dec 2010

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 06/12/2010

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools: [Print Page](#)

[Contents](#)

[In this issue](#)

[About this Release](#)

[ACT Residents, Getting Older and Working Longer \(Feature Article\)](#)

[ACT residents getting older and working longer \(Media Release\)](#)

[Contents](#) >> Australian Capital Region



AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION

This section contains the following subsection :

[Australian Capital Region demography](#)

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

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[Staff login](#)

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Statistics

Census

Participating in a survey

About

> [By Release Date](#)

1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Dec 2010

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 06/12/2010

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools: [Print Page](#)

[Contents](#)

[In this issue](#)

[About this Release](#)

[ACT Residents, Getting Older and Working Longer \(Feature Article\)](#)

[ACT residents getting older and working longer \(Media Release\)](#)

[Contents](#) >> [Australian Capital Region](#) >> Australian Capital Region demography

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL REGION DEMOGRAPHY

[Map of the ACR](#)

[Population](#)

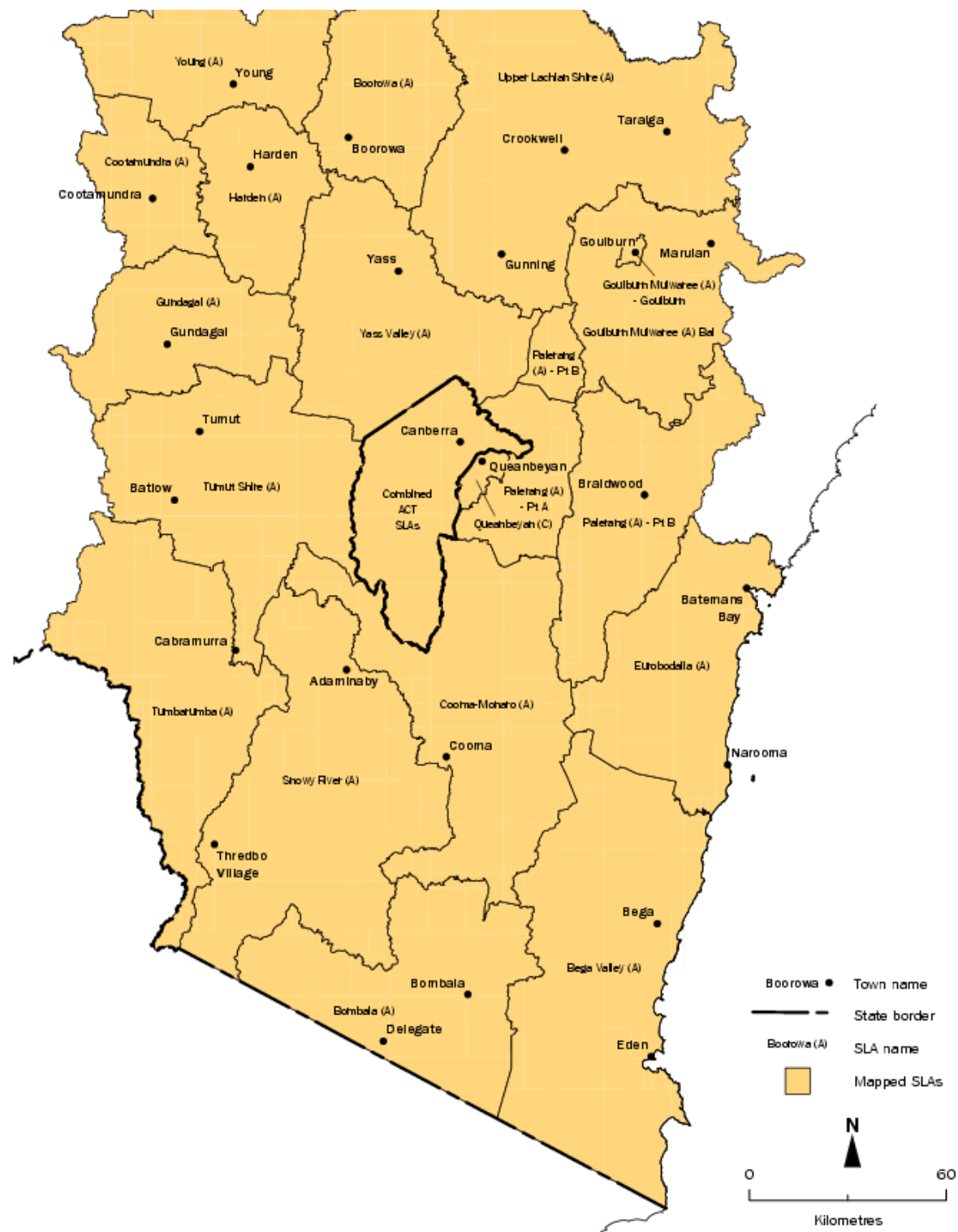
Introduction

The Australian Capital Region (ACR) comprises the ACT and the 17 surrounding Local Government Areas. State, territory, and local representatives from these areas meet regularly to discuss common issues through the Regional Leaders Forum (RLF).

Map of the Region

Statistical Local Areas





Population

ESTIMATED RESIDENT POPULATION^(a), Australian Capital Region - by Statistical Local Area

2009		2009	
persons		persons	
Australian Capital Territory			
		persons	
Acton	p1 963	Rivett	p3 231
Ainslie	p5 320	Stirling	p2 095
Braddon	p4 134	Stromlo	p73
Campbell	p3 332	Waramanga	p2 619
City	p1 244	Weston	p3 296
Dickson	p2 157	Weston Creek-Stromlo - SSD Bal	p21
Downer	p3 579	Banks	p5 369
Duntroon	p1 647	Bonython	p3 728
Hackett	p3 008	Calwell	p6 094
Kowen	p48	Chisholm	p5 462
Lyneham	p4 871	Conder	p5 448
Majura	p124	Fadden	p3 232
O'Connor	p5 445	Gilmore	p2 930
Reid	p1 639	Gordon	p8 037
Russell	p -	Gowrie	p3 247
Turner	p3 545	Greenway	p1 333
Watson	p4 777	Isabella Plains	p4 371
Aranda	p2 511	Kambah	p15 883
Belconnen Town Centre	p3 517	Macarthur	p1 553
Belconnen - SSD Bal	p42	Monash	p5 565
Bruce	p4 919	Oxley	p1 909
Charnwood	p3 193	Richardson	p3 331
Cook	p2 998	Theodore	p4 122
Dunlop	p6 859	Tuggeranong - SSD Bal	p65
Evatt	p5 578	Wanniassa	p8 139
Florey	p5 363	Barton	p1 138
Flynn	p3 696	Deakin	p2 780

Fraser	p2 223
Giralang	p3 425
Hawker	p2 991
Higgins	p3 197
Holt	p4 994
Kaleen	p7 801
Latham	p3 822
McKellar	p2 997
Macgregor	p3 867
Macquarie	p2 615
Melba	p3 439
Page	p2 837
Scullin	p2 909
Spence	p2 764
Weetangera	p2 687
Chifley	p2 444
Curtin	p5 352
Farrer	p3 539
Garran	p3 317
Hughes	p2 991
Isaacs	p2 536
Lyons	p2 608
Mawson	p3 056
O'Malley	p909
Pearce	p2 642
Phillip	p2 070
Torrens	p2 314
Chapman	p2 804
Duffy	p3 212
Fisher	p3 208
Holder	p2 717

Australian Capital Region - remainder

Palerang (A) - Pt A	p10 589
Queanbeyan (C)	p40 661
Boorowa (A)	p2 452
Goulburn Mulwaree (A) - Goulburn	p21 745
Goulburn Mulwaree (A) Bal	p6 604
Harden (A)	p3 624

Forrest	p1 428
Fyshwick	p57
Griffith	p4 342
Harman	p93
Hume	p4
Jerrabomberra	p13
Kingston	p2 902
Narrabundah	p5 898
Oaks Estate	p252
Parkes	p6
Pialligo	p119
Red Hill	p3 371
Symonston	p511
Yarralumla	p3 097
Amaroo	p6 984
Bonner	p -
Casey	p -
Crace	p -
Forde	p432
Franklin	p862
Gungahlin	p4 393
Gungahlin-Hall - SSD Bal	p21
Hall	p371
Harrison	p4 201
Mitchell	p5
Ngunnawal	p9 895
Nicholls	p7 648
Palmerston	p6 096
Remainder of ACT	p321

Palerang (A) - Pt B	p3 734
Upper Lachlan Shire (A)	p7 512
Yass Valley (A)	p14 796
Young (A)	p12 861
Bega Valley (A)	p33 481
Eurobodalla (A)	p37 442
Bombala (A)	p2 615
Cooma-Monaro (A)	p10 416
Snowy River (A)	p8 061
Cootamundra (A)	p7 703
Gundagai (A)	p3 870
Tumut Shire (A)	p11 396
Tumbarumba (A)	p3 735

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

p preliminary figure or series subject to revision

(a) The dataset contains estimates of the resident population of Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) as at 30 June 2009. Estimates for 2009 are preliminary, based on the results of the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. SLAs are based on the Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2009 Edition for all years. Further information about the estimates should be obtained from the Explanatory Notes of [Regional Population Growth, Australia](#) (cat. no. 3218.0).

[Source: Regional Population Growth, Australia \(cat. no. 3218.0\).](#)

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

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[Staff login](#)

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Participating in a survey

About

> [By Release Date](#)

1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Dec 2010

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 06/12/2010

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools: [Print Page](#)

[Contents](#)

[In this issue](#)

[About this Release](#)

[ACT Residents, Getting Older and Working Longer \(Feature Article\)](#)

[ACT residents getting older and working longer \(Media Release\)](#)

[Contents](#) >> Feature articles



FEATURE ARTICLES

This section contains the following subsection :

[List of Feature Articles](#)

[Previous Page](#)

[Next Page](#)

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[Disclaimer](#)

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[Accessibility](#)

[Staff login](#)

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Statistics

Census

Participating in a survey

About

> [By Release Date](#)

1308.8 - In fACT - Statistical Information on the ACT and Region, Dec 2010

ARCHIVED ISSUE Released at 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) 06/12/2010

Summary

Downloads

Explanatory Notes

Related Information

Past Releases

Page tools: [Print Page](#)

[Contents](#)

[In this issue](#)

[About this Release](#)

[ACT Residents, Getting Older and Working Longer \(Feature Article\)](#)

[ACT residents getting older and working longer \(Media Release\)](#)

[Contents](#) >> [Feature articles](#) >> List of Feature Articles

LIST OF FEATURE ARTICLES

Current articles

December 2010 [ACT Residents, Getting Older and Working Longer](#)

In previous issues

August 2010 [School age population within the ACT](#)

August 2010 [School age population within the ACR](#)

May 2010 [Internet Accessibility](#)

May 2010 [Children and Cyber Safety](#)

February 2010 [Traversing the ACR for the over 55s](#)

November 2009 [Value of new buildings in the ACR](#)

August 2009 [Dwellings in the ACR](#)

August 2009 [Agriculture in the ACR 2005-06](#)

May 2009 [How cultured is our culture?](#)

May 2009 [Criminal Courts in the ACT](#)

February 2009 [Employed and aged 55 to 64](#)

May 2008 [From paper to PC ... and onwards](#)

[Previous Page](#)

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